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U.S. URGED NOT TO LET OPPORTUNITY FOR SALT ACCORD PASS

LD282140Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A routine meeting took place in Geneva today between the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the SALT talks. Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington:

The U.S. public attaches great importance to the problem of concluding a SALT treaty between the USSR and the United States. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statement that the distance between the sides on this issue was not very large and could be surmounted with good will and state wisdom was welcomed here with great satisfaction. It is also noted that U.S. administration representatives have cited the possibility and importance of concluding a SALT agreement, particularly in speeches before congressional committees.

In this connection, much importance is attributed in the United States to the talks in progress between Comrade Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, and the meeting planned for the end of this week between Comrade Gromyko and U.S. President James Carter. Local observers described these talks as extremely important and crucial.

At the same time, one must note that increasing pressure is being put on the administration and on Congress by influential military-industrial circles who are interested in continuing the arms race. The campaign to frighten Americans with the Soviet military threat is continuing. They demand that the administration should try to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

The danger of such a course is understood by the most farsighted U.S. politicians. Many people acknowledge the fact that, if the administration allows the moment to pass and refuses to come to a mutually acceptable agreement that would not violate the principle of mutual security, the arms race might become irreversible.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES RECONVENED WEAPONS TEST TALKS

LD281633Y Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 28, TASS--The delegations of the USSR, the United States and Britain met today at the talks which are being conducted here with the aim of drafting a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

The head of the USSR delegation, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy Andronik Petrosyants, made the following statement:

The Soviet Union, as it was stated from the United Nations rostrum by the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, comes out for the adoption of practical measures aimed at fully ending the further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and, first of all, the nuclear arms race.

"The Soviet delegation has arrived in Geneva to continue the talks on the full prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and is fully resolved to conduct the talks to a successful conclusion. It will do everything within its power for the speediest solution of this major international problem and expresses hope that its partners in the talks will also make their contribution to this important matter."

VIENNA MBFR TALKS RESUME; CSSR DELEGATE SPEAKS

LD281928Y Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 28, TASS--The Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe have resumed at the Vienna Hofburg Palace today. The closed plenary meetings were addressed by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Emil Keblusek and head of the Canadian delegation Rees.

Addressing a press conference, E. Keblusek said that the aim of the delegations of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks is clear: to seal the results, which the delegations achieved earlier and achieve a turn in the talks towards drafting concrete agreements.

It can be noted with satisfaction, said head of the Czechoslovak delegation, that in the course of the preceding round, new prospects appeared for reaching an agreement. The proposals of the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia of June 8 this year, have given a fresh impetus to the talks: understanding has been reached on a whole number of problems under discussion.

But much has still to be done for reaching a concrete agreement. It is necessary in the first place to reach understanding on common fundamentals for the future agreement. The draft of such fundamentals has already been tabled at the negotiations, of course. Those are new proposals by the socialist countries of June 8. The delegations of the Western countries admit themselves that these proposals are of a considerable potential significance for drawing up an agreement.

The socialist countries have taken into consideration in them and used in a constructive spirit the proposals of the West of April 19 this year. A whole number of highly important issues has been considered, to whose positive settlement the West attached paramount significance. The delegations of the socialist countries, the Czechoslovak representative pointed out, hold a flexible stand at the talks. They are ready to examine attentively all the constructive ideas of our Western partners. But the basic criterion for their evaluation may be only how much they contribute to an effective force and arms cuts in central Europe in keeping with the principles of undiminished security of the sides.

The delegations of the socialist countries consider in addition that it is necessary already now to reach agreement on non-increasing the numerical strength of troops while the Vienna talks are conducted. Such an agreement could be reached irrespective of the conditions of the future agreement and would make a practical contribution to creating a healthier atmosphere in the area of cuts.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' MBFR PROPOSALS 'SENSIBLE, REALISTIC'

LD281858Y Moscow International Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The 16th round has begun of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe. Yuriy Sibirtsev comments:

For 5 years the Vienna talks have not brought any tangible results and there is a reason for this. Throughout the talks the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have run up against the same problem with their Western partners. The Western powers insist that the socialist states should reduce more armed forces and arms in central Europe, and they less. There is no basis for such an approach since both sides have approximately equal strength in central Europe and the heads of a number of Western countries have admitted this fact on numerous occasions.

The socialist states take the position that both sides should decrease arms and armed forces without changing the balance. This is a realistic approach which is in keeping with the earlier agreed principle that neither side should jeopardize its security. At the previous round of talks the socialist countries made a new initiative that the West admitted was a constructive one. They proposed reducing the number of armed forces from the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries by 900,000 each, including 700,000 ground troops. This suggestion meets the desire of the West to establish single so-called collective ceilings. It was proposed to decrease Soviet and American troops at the first stage in proportion to their numbers. The Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw three divisions of 30,000 men along with their weaponry, including 1,000 tanks, and the United States in its case would withdraw around 14,000 soldiers and officers.

Also in consideration of the West's desires, the socialist countries propose limiting reduction so far to ground troops and keeping the air force personnel at a definite level. In the first stage the Soviet Union would reduce the number of its tanks and the United States would cut down on its nuclear ammunition and the means for its delivery. These reductions are what the West has called for. The Warsaw Treaty countries are trying to meet the West half way and at the same time eliminate the defects of the Western reduction plan. The socialist countries propose that all immediate participants of the talks reduce arms and armed forces in accordance with their military potential. In other words, no one should hide behind another's back to evade their commitments to reduce or, even worse, to increase arms.

The scoialist countries have proposed a sensible and realistic compromise. They have gone more than half way and their proposals have dwelt with the most difficult issues. Therefore, a good foundation has been set for an agreement. Whether or not advantage is taken of this possibility depends on the Western countries and what their response will be to the proposals of the socialist states.

EDITORIAL CONFIRMS BREZHNEV BAKU FOREIGN POLICY REMARKS

LD281033Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "On the Leninist Foreign Policy Course"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and the Soviet Government are consistently working to implement the 25th party congress program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples. This program is firmly based on the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy elaborated by V.I. Lenin. The principled Leninist course, which is being creatively implemented in modern international conditions, accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind. That is why it enjoys the unchanging support of hundreds of millions of people in different parts of the world.

The unanimous approval of Soviet people and a wide positive response abroad was aroused by the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the ceremony in Baku devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the capital of Azerbaijan. This speech contains a profound analysis of the most important international problems and defines pressing tasks in the further struggle for the radical normalization of the world political climate.

The Soviet land attaches priority significance to the further strengthening of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and the development of their all-round cooperation in building the new society. This makes it possible to systematically increase their active joint contribution to strengthening peace. An effective form of working out coordinated positions for the fraternal countries is the traditional bilateral meetings between leaders of parties and states of the socialist community. At this year's Crimea meetings there was agreement on the need for further active joint efforts by the countries of socialism in the interests of strengthening and deepening detente as the leading tendency in international life.

Coordinated actions by allies and comrades in arms in the struggle for socialism and communism and for the cause of reliable peace are particularly important in the international situation prevailing today. The identity of those who are to blame for the exacerbation of the situation is well known: They are the most diehard imperialist circles, who are unwilling to soberly assess the established correlation of forces in the world. They build on completely unrealistic calculations, which are dangerous to peace, of obtaining military superiority over the countries of socialism and dictating their will to them.

Under the cover of falsifications about the imaginary "military threat" from the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries, the militarists are inciting the arms race and trying to return the world to the cold war. Since the spring NATO Council session in Washington, which adopted a long-term program of arms increases, this aggressive bloc's military preparations have been sharply stepped up.

The champions of tension are erecting artificial barriers to the resolution of the cardinal problem of today--curbing the arms race. It is their fault that it has not yet been possible, in particular, to complete a mutually acceptable Soviet-American SALT agreement, although the distance separating the sides' positions at the talks is not so very great and could be overcome with goodwill and wisdom. Direct attempts by imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states under the hypocritical pretext of the "defense of human rights" have not ceased. Seeking to extend the front of the attack on detente, its opponents, especially in the United States, are trying to provoke the Soviet Union and exacerbate the world situation.

A clear warning rang out from Baku to the opponents of detente: We will decisively oppose attacks on the rights and interests of the Soviet state, but we will not respond to provocations. Our policy in relations with capitalist countries--including the United States--has been and remains a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation.

Soviet foreign policy is aimed at establishing a really lasting peace in all the world's trouble spots, particularly the Near East. At the same time the separate, anti-Arab deal at Camp David is only capable of making the atmosphere in that region even more explosive. There is only one way to a just solution to the Near East conflict--the complete liberation of all Israeli-occupied Arab lands, complete respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their own independent state, and reliably guaranteed security for all countries in the region.

The persistent struggle for peace arises from the very nature of our socialist society, whose highest aim is concern for the life and well-being of man. "To do everything to end the arms race and to strengthen peace and the security of peoples--in this we see the fundamental task of our foreign policy," the leader of our party and the Soviet state noted. "And we believe that all states--big and small, with or without nuclear weapons--have the right to reliable security.

"And let nobody doubt that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will continue to make their worthy contribution to the resolution of these tasks, which are important to all mankind!"

Part of the agenda in international life is the constructive Soviet program of measures for arms limitation and disarmament. These proposals are at the center of the attention of the 33d UN General Assembly session, which opened the other day. There is no type of weapon that the USSR would not be prepared to limit and ban by mutual agreement with other states, and then to remove from its arsenals. It is the ardent desire of the Soviet people to bury the hatchet of war so deep in the earth that no dark forces will ever be able to dig it out again.

In a complex period in international relations, the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state stands before all peoples as a reliable and dynamic factor in insuring peace, freedom and progress. Loyalty to its Leninist principles is the guarantee of further successes in the struggle to implement the bright ideals of mankind.

MORE ON GROMYKO DISCUSSIONS AT UNITED NATIONS

Radio Reports First Vance Meeting

LD281700Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a meeting in New York with U.S. Secretary of State Vance. Chief attention during the course of the meeting was allocated to discussion of remaining unagreed issues connected with the preparation of an agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons.

In the meeting there took part, on the Soviet side: First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR Korniyenko; USSR Ambassador in the United States Dobrynin, and other officials.

On the U.S. side, Director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency Warnke; U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Toon; and other officials took part.

Second Meeting Held

LD290630Y Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, met again with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance here on Thursday.

They resumed discussion of questions concerning strategic arms limitation and touched upon the problem of complete cermination of nuclear weapon tests and some other questions of arms limitation.

Opinions were also exchanged on the Middle East problem. Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's negative attitude to the Camp David separate deal made between Egypt and Israel with active participation of the USA. He stressed that such an anti-Arab course of action far from bringing closer, puts off and complicates the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Meets Cyprus President

LD290844Y Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, met Spiros Kiprianou, the president of the Republic of Cyprus here.

They exchanged opinions on Soviet-Cyprus relations, the situation in Cyprus and the state of affairs with the settlement of the Cyprus problem. Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's consistent policy of supporting independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and its non-alignment policy. The talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, also covered certain international problems, including questions relating to the 33rd General Assembly session.

Turkish Foreign Minister

LD290846Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, had a meeting with the foreign minister of Turkey, Gunduz Okcun. They discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Turkish relations, stressing the importance of the political document on the principles of goodneighbourly and friendly cooperation between the USSR and Turkey, signed in June last.

The ministers exchanged opinions on the situation in Cyprus and around it, and on a number of other international problems, including those relating to the work of current General Assembly session.

Danish Foreign Minister

LD290848Y Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, received Danish Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen here on Thursday. During a friendly conversation they exchanged opinions on some questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Denmark. The ministers also discussed a number of international problems relating to the work of the current General Assembly session.

Iraqi Foreign Minister

LD290920Y Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, received the foreign minister of Iraq, Saydun Hammadi.

They discussed some questions of Soviet-Iraqi relations and international problems of mutual interest, including questions relating to the work of the current general assembly session.

In discussing the Middle East situation, they pointed to the need for further efforts to ensure a comprehensive and just settlement in the area.

Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union's principled line of support of the struggle of the Arab peoples for their legitimate rights and for establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East was again reaffirmed by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech made in Baku on 22 September this year.

Turning to the results of the tripartite meeting at Camp David, Andrey Gromyko stressed that that was a new anti-Arab deal, one more attempt to divide the Arabs, to set them against each other, to impose the terms of settlement favourable to the aggressor and the forces supporting it. All this only aggravates the explosive character of the Middle East situation.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SUPPORT DETENTE AT UN SESSION

LD281056Y Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 28, TASS--The TASS correspondents, Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov, report: The delegates to the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly highly assess the Soviet initiatives, prompted by the interests of safeguarding lasting peace, strengthening the process of detente and extending international cooperation. The participants in the United Nations forum were strongly impressed by the statement of Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who had said in Baku: "To do our utmost for an end to the arms race, for strengthening peace and security of the peoples--therein we see the fundamental task of our foreign policy."

This was further evidence of the Soviet government's sincere desire to help the international community in successfully accomplishing the major tasks confronting it in the maintenance of peace and international security, prevention of the danger of another war, the TASS correspondent was told by Indalecio Leivano Aguirre, the foreign minister of Colombia, who is the president of the current session.

Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, said that his government highly assessed and warmly approved of the Soviet proposal submitted at the United Nations, for "the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of security of non-nuclear states." Regarding it as a substantial contribution to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic believes that real conditions had already been created now for the conclusion of such a convention. The foes of international detente, he emphasized, try hard to resist to the development of the process of detente. The world community, however, sharply rejects actions running counter to the interests of peace, security and strengthening of confidence among peoples, actions designed to step up the arms race.

Speaking in the discussion, the Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis favourably assessed the results of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. He said that they had helped improving the political climate on the continent. The minister supported the Soviet initiative for holding a world disarmament conference, adding that such a forum could give "another impulse to disarmament."

Louis de Guiringaud, foreign minister of France, advocated maintenance of detente. France, he said, remains a profound supporter of the principles of detente in Europe, for this is the only sane policy, promoting the strengthening of peace in Europe. Louis de Guiringaud also empahsized the importance of limiting the nuclear and conventional arms race, which in his opinion, was a "mounting threat to peace."

On behalf of the French government, he reaffirmed that France was going to continue the expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Britain's Foreign Secretary David Owen said, among other things, that prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons was one of the major problems confronting mankind. The British Government, he went on to say, was in favor of an early new agreement between the Soviet Union and America on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Dwelling on the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain, for drafting a treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, he said that such a treaty would help limiting the development and manufacture of nuclear weapons.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES SHOW CONCERN OVER MIDEAST

LD281520Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 28, TASS--The TASS special correspondents, Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov, report: The progress of the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly shows that the peoples of the world have been seriously worried over the explosive situation in the Middle East obtaining as a result of attempts to impose through separate deals a "settlement". Benefiting the Israeli aggressor, upon the Arab countries. Statements by representatives of various countries are evidence of the broad support of the Soviet Union's stand on the Middle East issue, as formulated by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In his Baku speech, Brezhnev said that any attempts at ignoring the fundamental preconditions of a real solution to the problem could not yield anything but the illusion of a settlement, and qualified the results of the Camp David talks as another anti-Arab deal between Israel and Egypt, worked out with Washington's active participation.

We highly assess the Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, the TASS correspondents were told by Zehdi Labib Terazi, the constant observer of PLO at UNO. The road, suggested by the USSR, he emphasized, is the road of [word indistinct] real settlement of the Middle East conflict, resting on the full liberation of all occupied Arab lands, respect for the lawful rights of the Palestinians, including the right to set up an independent state.

The Camp David collusion, said Frigyes) Puja, the foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, speaking at the session, reflects Israel's desire to get a separate peace with Egypt and to force to their knees the other Arab states for the sake of its expansionist designs.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq sharply denounced this deal. No nation, he said, could be deprived of its right to the homeland.

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, speaking on behalf of "nine", said that "mandatory participation of all concerned sides in the talk" was necessary for a Middle East settlement and that such talk must rest on recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the principles of the inadmissibility of the forcible seizure of alien territory.

UN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NICARAGUAN DELEGATE'S SPEECH

LD281502Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 28, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: Shouts of "down with dictator Somoza", "end the genocide in Nicaragua", "freedom for the Nicaraguan people" sounded from the public gallery on Wednesday when a representative of Somoza's dictatorial regime addressed the United Nations General Assembly session. In protest against the crimes of the butchers of the Nicaraguan people, a group of Latin American diplomats boycotted this speech.

The President of Costa Rica Rodrigo Carazo told a press conference at the United Nations headquarters on Wednesday that violence and genocide reign in Nicaragua. He accused the Somoza regime of direct aggression against neighbouring Costa Rica and did not rule out the possibility of his government asking the United Nations Security Council to take effective measures against the aggressor. The president of Costa Rica made a similar statement later at a plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

The atmosphere of violence that developed lately in Nicaragua gives rise to serious concern, Bolivia's Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya said at the same meeting. Profound indignation is also evoked by the fact that while the people of Nicaragua is doomed to semi-starvation, the government of that country is not ceasing to build up military spendings.

Attention is drawn in United Nations circles to the fact that the United States, which hypocritically pays lip-service to "human rights", continues to support Somoza's dictatorial regime.

CONTRAST IN U.S., SOVIET APPROACHES TO OCEAN RESOURCES

LD281529Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[B. Vinogradov article in reply to reader's letter: "The World Ocean Is a Common Asset"]

[Text] The problem of the development of the resources of the seabed has not acquired great international importance. We are talking about more than 66 percent of the world's surface and tremendous mineral wealth, which must serve mankind and the cause of peace and cooperation among states. It is clear that the prospects of the development of these resources raise a number of political and legal issues. For instance, how is the exploitation of the natural resources on the seabed and in the ocean subsoil to be organized, and how are the interests of littoral states to be reconciled with those of landlocked countries and other countries that have an unfavorable geographic location, but that want to have access to the ocean's resources? The third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea is engaged in resolving these and other issues.

Let us turn to the work of this international body. Its seventh session ended recently in New York. The session paid particular attention to the elaboration of an all-embracing law of the sea convention that would also regulate the problems involved in prospecting for and developing the resources of the seabed. The participants' positions were revealed during the discussions.

Thus, certain Western countries would not be averse to effectively appropriating definite areas of the seabed along with their resources. In particular, the U.S. delegation announced planned unilateral action to develop natural resources in the oceans beyond the continental shelf. According to press reports, Congress intends to pass a bill enabling the U.S. monopolies to start extracting minerals from the international seabed.

The developing countries oppose this approach, pointing out the wrongful nature of the actions that the United States is planning--actions that run counter to the principles of the regime on the international seabed, which were enshrined in the 1970 UN declaration and which form the basis of the future convention.

The Soviet delegation totally supported the developing countries' statement. Of course, Western private companies cannot be allowed to exploit the resources of the seabed in defiance of international norms.

In the opinion of the USSR delegation, the interests of all countries must be considered, since the natural wealth of the seabed is the asset of all mankind. So a mutually acceptable regime must envisage the right of an international seabed organization and the right of each state to prospect and develop the resources of the seabed in accordance with the convention.

The Soviet proposals in this area are aimed at strengthening trust and cooperation among countries with different social systems.

GATT REPORT REFLECTS WESTERN UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

LD271053Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Rudolf Puchkov commentary: "The Prescriptions Are Just the Same"]

[Text] There has been no progress in the solution of the serious economic problems which, with the approach of fall, are growing more acute throughout the capitalist world. This is the conclusion drawn in a report compiled and recently published in Geneva by GATT experts.

Among these problems the growth of unemployment is particularly serious today. It is of deep concern both to those already unemployed and to those who, for the present, are still working. The number of unemployed in the Common Market countries in June of this year rose by 290,000 to a total approaching 6 million. In the United States in the same month unemployment rose from 5.7 to 6.2 per cent of the work force. Employment figures for August have also been reported in the foreign press. They confirm the same trend.

Future forecasts offer no comfort either. The French press writes that the number of those without work could increase from 1.5 to 1.6 million by the end of the year. Throughout the capitalist world the serious employment situation is aggravated by extremely slow production growth and a poor increase in capital investment.

The bourgeoisie continues to use "classical" capitalist prescriptions to treat the chronic ills of Western economies. Striving to preserve maximum profits with insufficiently wide markets, big capital is trying to shift the main burden onto the shoulders of the working people--resorting to an "austerity" regime, which manifests itself in the closing of a number of enterprises, incomplete utilization of production capacities, reduction of capital investment and increased exploitation of those who have kept their jobs.

With the threat of mass redundancies, employers try to make workers and employees more submissive, and to force them to accept the "economies" policy and pay freezes and even pay cuts. At the same time bourgeois propaganda ever more loudly advances its thesis that increased unemployment is a "normal" solution to the crisis.

Intensifying the struggle for their rights, the working people of the capitalist countries reject the solution offered by the bourgeoisie.

'HEATED CLASH' DEVELOPING AT IMF-IBRD MEETING

LD281408Y Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The 33rd annual conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, now under way here, has become the venue of a heated clash between leading capitalist and developing states. Acute disputes between them exceed by far the limits of monetary-financial issues, affecting problems of national sovereignty, non-interference into internal affairs, equality.

Having formed a united bloc, the developing states resolutely come out against the economic diktat of Western powers and their attempt to shift on others the main brunt of the current deep economic crisis.

Speaking at the conference on behalf of African states, Cameroon's Finance Minister M. Yondo strongly criticized the policy of the United States and other industrial countries. He emphasized that exactly Western countries bear responsibility for the crisis state of many areas of the black continent.

Trade barriers, raised by industrial countries, low prices of raw materials which they impose upon developing countries and the present monetary disorder, he said, heavily affect the economy of African countries and hamper their development. If in 1977, M. Yondo said, the total deficit in the balance of payments of African states which do not produce oil amounted to 6,000 million dollars and this year it is expected already at the level of 8,000 million dollars. [as received] Africa's external debts in the past 6 years more than trebled, reaching 24,500 million dollars.

Speaking on behalf of 20 Latin American countries, Uruguay's Minister of Economy and Finance V. Arismendi denounced the United States for its unwillingness to stop the depreciation of the dollar value rate. He said the Latin Americans would not be led by politico-economic diktat of Western powers.

Representatives of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Malta, India and other developing states spoke in the same vein. They stressed that trade and financial-economic policy of the United States, West European countries and Japan was "obviously unfair". The finance minister of India, H. Patel, said that because of unfavourable protectionist tendencies in trade the total deficit of balances of payments of developing countries this year will soar by approximtely 45 per cent as compared with the past year.

ANTIAPARTHEID CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN DELHI

LD271354Y Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes: An international conference of the liberation movements in the south of Africa and against apartheid opens in Delhi tomorrow.

It is held jointly by the World Council of Peace, the Organization of African and Asian Peoples Solidarity, the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization in cooperation with the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee, within the framework of the current international year of struggle against apartheid.

The problem of elimination of the colonial-racist strongholds in the southern part of the African Continent and liberation of the peoples in the south of Africa is one of the most burning problems of today. The racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia are a great threat to independent Africa, to peace and security of peoples. The testimony of this are the recent aggressive sallies committee by Rhodesian racists against Mozambique, provocations by the South African military against Angola and Zambia. The testimony of this is also the building-up of the military potential by the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, Pretoria's stubborn desire to get its own nuclear weapons. The sinister plans of the racist regimes against independent Africa look all the more dangerous that they have lavish military, economic and financial aid from imperialist powers.

It is well known that capital investments of the U.S.A. alone to the economy of the Republic of South Africa amount to about 2,000 million dollars, and those of Britain--more than 5,000 million dollars. Hundreds American companies and the same number of subsidiaries of British firms conduct affairs with the Pretoria regime. For the imperialist Western circles, the racists are a natural ally in suppressing the liberation struggle waged by peoples. This is why military equipment, military materials and fuel are streaming to the Republic of South Africa and from there to Rhodesia, contrary to the decisions taken by the United Nations. Monopolies of the United States, Britain, other NATO countries are guilty of violation of U.N. resolutions. Tel Aviv also plays a large enough role in strengthening the racists' military potential.

Backed by this aid, the racists grow insolent, ignore demands of the international community, try to sink in blood the actions of the oppressed African population for their freedom.

The struggle for the liberation of the south of Africa, against racism and apartheid is a component part of the struggle for peace, for recovery of the international situation as a whole. The turning of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and cooperation, establishment of a non-nuclear zone in Africa, for instance, depends on the situation in the south of the African Continent. All this makes removal of the cancer tumour of racism and colonialism a very pressing and essential task for all peace-loving forces. This noble aim can be reached provided growing unity of African peoples, solidarity with them of the Asian countries, the states of the socialist community, all progressive forces. The USSR is wholly and entirely on the side of the African peoples fighting against further preservation, in any form, of vestiges of colonialism and racism in Africa, against neocolonialism.

WPC'S ROMESH CHANDRA PRAISES SOVIET POSITION ON DETENTE

LD281350Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, September 28, TASS--All those who cherish peace, support and approve of the foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, which is aimed at deepening and consolidating the process of relaxation of international tension, at disarmament, at eliminating the danger of a new war. This has been stated in an interview to a TASS correspondent by President of the World Council of Peace Romesh Chandra. A fresh confirmation of this policy has become the speech made at the plenary meeting of the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, he stressed.

The Soviet proposals "On Conclusion of an International Convention on Strengthening the Guarantees of Security of Non-Nuclear States" and also on non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states which do not have them now, have received an all-out approval.

The 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly takes place in a complicated international situation, said the president of the World Council of Peace. On the one hand, the forces of peace are unfolding still wider the struggle against imperialism, for freedom and independence of peoples, and, on the other hand, reactionaries of all hues seek in every way to prevent these positive processes. The United States and other Western countries are trying to disunite the young Asian, African and Latin American states, to undermine their unity.

The so-called Camp David accords, are a patent example of a conspiracy against the national-liberation movement, Romesh Chandra emphasised. We fully subscribe to the appraisal given to these accords in Andrey Gromyko's speech and believe that they only hamper a fair solution of the Middle Eastern problem.

The undisguised alliance between imperialism and the Peking leaders has become another manifestation of intensified pressure upon the progressive forces, Romesh Chandra said. All the peoples, above all Asian peoples, are deeply concerned at the chauvinist, adventurist course pursued by the present-day Chinese leadership. To resolutely lay bare this dangerous militarist course is, in our opinion, one of the most pressing objectives of the world community at the given stage.

WESTERN USE OF MERCENARIES EVIDENCE OF DECAY

LD291010Y Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 29, TASS--Every mercenary is somebody's "man" who has behind him either an intelligence or a military agency, or monopolies, PRAVDA writes today.

Even international organizations concerned with mercenaries are established. One of them is the so-called Organization of Free Africa, whose task is to recruit and maintain mercenaries who, apart from carrying out direct armed intervention in the affairs of Africa (as was the case recently in Zaire), are used to create an atmosphere of nervousness in the continent, to provoke conflicts and to prevent the African peoples from strengthening their independence, to undermine, and, if possible, overthrow regimes unsuitable to the West.

It was believed until recently, PRAVDA writes, that mercenaries are sent to individual places for achieving some concrete local aims. Now it has become a fact (and the establishment of the Organization of Free Africa proves this) that mercenaries represent a "permanent army" of international reaction and are used widely not only in Africa but in Western Europe as well.

One example of mercenaries being used in Western Europe, specifically for suppressing the workers' movement, is the story of the tanker "Globic Venus" where mercenaries recruited in Britain (the vessel was then at Le Havre, France), were brought in to "pacify" the seamen on strike.

According to bourgeois propaganda men, mercenaries must personify the strength and energy of the "free world". But in actual fact, they are evidence of the rotting of a society of exploitation, which is using hired murderers.

CARTER-CONGRESS RELATIONS BODE ILL FOR SALT RATIFICATION

LD281407Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39, 22 Sep 78 pp 20-22 LD

[Dzhaparidze article: "The White House and the Capitol: A Difficult Dialog"]

[Excerpts] On taking up the post of governor of Georgia, J. Carter said: "A man is tested not during an election campaign, however successful it may have been, but by how well he copes with the commitments and problems facing him in his new post." Analyzing the mutual relations between the 39th U.S. President and Congress, the well-known U.S. commentator J. Reston wrote in the New York TIMES: Carter was absolutely wrong in supposing during the 1976 election campaign that the presence of a Democratic President and a Democratic majority in the House and Senate would somehow insure party unity. In 1977, relations between them were not particularly good for many reasons, and the President is being blamed for the majority of them.

The tension in the internal political situation and the keenness of the struggle of conflicting forces within the country have forced J. Carter from his first days in the White House to confront the realities of the U.S. political process. Complete agreement prevails, as far as aims or tasks are concerned. But when it is a case of the means of achieving these aims, disagreement and sometimes even total confusion usually emerges.

Commentators note that the executive's inability to win the public and Congress over to its side is explained to a considerable degree by the fact that White House staffers do not explain the country's most important tasks and do not respond to expressions of dissatisfaction on Capitol Hill and elsewhere.

It is reported that the President's entourage is now testing to see whether the new strategic arms limitation agreement, which is being prepared, can be presented as an "executive agreement", not requiring approval by two-thirds of the senators. But, the legislators have stated that this attempt "will result in the total absence of an agreement. The Washington POST writes that the U.S. Constitution enables the President to resort to the submission of important documents in the form of "executive agreements." But for many years, the newspaper writes, there has been no occasion when presidents have submitted treaties, even of lesser importance, in this form. But the legislators would do better to think not of the form, but the essence of the issue. The Washington POST writes: "Without an agreement setting limits on offensive nuclear weapons, the buildup of nuclear arsenals by both sides will continue. But what is more important is that the quality of these arsenals will improve and the lethal and destructive power of weapons will increase."

The results of the past year have shown that the promises, repeated many times during the election campaign, for close and fruitful cooperation between the President and Congress have not been successfully implemented. The legislators' support for the President's measures for 1977 was 75 percent. This is the lowest average for any Democratic president in his first year in office. (For President J. Kennedy this indicator was 81 percent and for L. Johnson 88 percent. Many Congressmen, U.S. NEWS and WORLD REPORT wrote, are stating that if Carter's bills are adopted this year, it will only be in a strongly diluted form.

The power of the executive lies in its ability to cooperate with Congress and to establish constructive and fruitful relations with it. Here the President, it is widely held, so far has failed. This is linked above all with the fact that Congress has strengthened its positions since the U.S. defeat in the Vietnam adventure and the scandalous "Watergate Affair" and since the revelations of the illegal operations of the CIA and FBI.

In addition, President Carter is now opposed by a political institution that, in recent years, has constantly come into conflict with the White House. In all probability, strained relations between the Democratic President and the members of his own party will continue by virtue of inertia. As Congressman M. Udall stated: "Any President entering the White House in 1976 would have had to come up against a giant awakening after many years of slumber." In addition, many people in Washington remember that presidential candidate J. Carter, speaking as an "outsider far-removed from politics," criticized the Establishment, of which Congress is part.

Americans Favor Accord

LD281337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] New York, 24 September, TASS--The overwhelming majority of Americans and many influential U.S. political circles advocate the speediest conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation agreement, J. Isaacs, director of the Washington public organization, the Council for a Livable World, points out.

In an article published in the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, he notes that the number of supporters of a SALT agreement is growing despite the noisy anti-Soviet campaign launched by certain U.S. circles. According to an L. Harris public opinion poll, in the past 14 months this number has risen by 9 percent, and 75 percent of Americans now favor the conclusion of an agreement.

J. Isaacs stresses that an increasing number of Congressmen share this opinion.

The main result of the SALT agreement will be a considerable reduction in the danger of a nuclear war, which would take millions of human lives and turn our flowering planet into a desert, N. Ramsey, one of the leaders of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, said in a talk with a TASS correspondent.

The majority of Americans believe that detente and disarmament are the sole path toward lasting peace and that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the USSR and the United States, P. Rozen, national coordinator of the National Center for the Reduction of Military Expenditure, has stated.

'MISINFORMATION' USED BY U.S. OPPONENTS OF DETENTE

LD281546Y Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 28 September, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Artemov writes: The exponents of detente are trying to expand the front of their offensive against it. In the United States, for instance, they try to slow down the development of ties with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. For this they resort to various inventions and simply deceive the public. Here is one of the multitude of examples. Appearing in a programme of the American ABC Radio and Television Company recently, Senator Jackson again opposed the sale to the Soviet Union of drilling equipment under a contract long signed with an American firm.

Here are the senator's invented deluding arguments. He insists that in the USSR the depth of oil wells does not exceed 5,000-6,000 feet (1,500-1,800 metres) and that without American equipment the Soviets cannot drill deeper. This, the senator went on, is extremely necessary for the Soviet Union in order to increase oil extraction and thereby build up not only its economic but also military potential.

To a rank-and-file American, who does not have the facts, all this may appear to be convincing, and it is only to American specialists, even if they know about the Soviet oil industry only a little from literature, it is absolutely clear that the senator's "arguments" are either a result of his ignorance or deliberate lies.

The matter is that at the main deposits of western Siberia, the principal oil base of the USSR, the depth of wells reaches 2.5 kilometers, and even much deeper at a number of other deposits.

More than that, the USSR has wells four and more than five kilometers deep sunk by using Soviet and not American equipment. Moreover, perhaps for the first time in the history of civilization, the Soviet Union is now sinking for research purposes and by means of Soviet equipment, two wells 15 kilometers deep. One of them (in the Kola Peninsula) has already reached the depth of 10 kilometers.

The above example of misinformation is typical of most statements by opponents of detente. Since they do not have reasonable and truthful arguments, they resort to misinformation or to demagogy, and most often to both simultaneously.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN COMMENT ON BREZHNEV MEETING, USSR TRADE

LD281250Y Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--William Verity, the distinguished U.S. businessman and cochairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, said in a TASS interview that Leonid Brezhnev once again had most clearly advocated the development of good, mutually-advantageous relations with the United States. Economic contacts could become a major element in this process. William Verity said that they fully subscribed to this view. He would like to emphasize that most American businessmen supported such a course.

William Verity and the council's president, Michael Forrestall, were received yesterday by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. William Verity said that their conversation had been marked by a businesslike and constructive character.

The American business man next said that the United States and the USSR were natural trade partners and that the expansion of economic cooperation between them would hold out mutual benefits to both countries. Foreign trade of the USSR was now dynamically developing with all countries, but this process had been complicated with regard to the United States. That is why it was necessary to remove the existing obstacles standing in this road and not to erect others, worsening cooperation. William Verity expressed his belief that the prospects for their trade were good because the business world of the United States was interested in their development.

Michael Forrestall, on his part, stressed that the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council was called upon to play an active part in the normalization of contacts between the two countries. It had more than 260 members, representing leading companies and firms of the United States. With their help, they were going to explain more intensively to the administration, the United States Congress and the entire American people the importance and necessity of reaching stable relations with the Soviet Union, which in the final analysis, would improve the chances for the consolidation of world peace.

In recent months, American-Soviet relations developed unevenly, certain complications arose. Progress, however, can be made, specifically through the development of trade, Michael Forrestall said. Improvement in the relations between states, development of commercial and economic contacts are called upon to promote the general course for international detente. In this context, William Verity said he was a businessman and not a politician, but he welcomed detente and believed that mutually-advantageous trade was one of the best means for its development and deepening.

WASHINGTON PLANNING NEW TRADE WAR AGAINST PARTNERS

LD281344Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Mosoow, September 28, TASS--The TASS economics commentator, Ivan Ablamov, writes: The United States stands at the brink of factually declaring a "trade war" to its partners in the capitalist world. This is how one can assess measures for the stimulation of American export, published in Washington. They envisage expansion of the financing of export operations by the Import and Export Bank, assistance to small exporters and various benefits for American export companies.

The United States has been compelled to take such special steps. The serious situation in foreign trade continues. The excess of imports over exports has led to a tremendous deficit in the country's foreign-trade balance. Last year, it was 27,000 million dollars and this year the figure is expected to be 31,000 million dollars. Such distortion in the United States foreign trade is largely explained by the fact, that pressed by its rivals, above all Japan and the FRG, the United States must surrender one position after another in world trade.

Last year, the share of the United States in the world export of manufactured goods dropped to 19.8 percent, the lowest level since 1973. In recent years American exports rose only half as fast, compared with other Western countries.

Washington was powerless to change this unfavourable trend. Neither did such a radical step as the drop in the dollar exchange rate do any good: evidently, it ought to have made American goods more competitive in the world market. The United States' rivals, however, rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions in trade and the United States has to resort to ever more new means of stimulating its export.

It is significant that up to recently, the United States refrained from direct export subsidies, relying on the "penetrative force" of its commodities in the markets of other countries and charging its partners with "dirty methods" of trade because they subsidized exports. Now, the United States is not averse to resorting itself to such "dishonest" methods, spearheading them against allies and partners.

At present Washington is preparing for another step which also envisages infringement of the interests of other countries. It will be recalled that the so-called compensationary duties on the production of other countries whose export, in the opinion of the United States, is subsidized, were suspended in the United States until 3 January next year. Washington threatens to cancel this suspension and thus to strike a blow on the economy, first and foremost, of its allies. It is believed that the introduction of the compensationary duties, above all, hit agricultural exports from Western Europe to the United States, estimated at 500 million dollars annually.

The latest steps by the United States show that if the interests of the American monopolies are affected, solemn pledges of "Western solidarity" and "unity of allies" are immediately forgotten. Charity begins at home, as the saying has it.

ACUTE STRUGGLE AMONG U.S. FIRMS FOR MILITARY ORDERS

LD281333Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Shein article: "The Battle for Military Orders"]

[Text] The current fiscal year, which the bosses of the military business tried to turn into a year for further intensification of military preparations, is ending in the United States. The leaders of the major American monopolies that produce weapons are not concealing their satisfaction with the year's results. McDonnel-Douglas, Lockheed and United Technologies--the Pentagon's three main contractors--and also the other monopolies specializing in military orders are fulfilling the big contracts that the U.S. Defense Department has signed with them.

The weapons manufacturers have no fears regarding new orders. Could it be otherwise? For the present U.S. administration is striving to increase military spending to suit the military concerns. Congress takes a similar position.

These funds are enormous. Next fiscal year, which begins on 1 October, the U.S. military budget will reach a record level--about $130 billion. And Washington and its NATO allies have adopted a policy of 3-percent annual increase in military spending in real terms. The last session of the NATO Council approved a long-term program of military preparations, envisaging additional appropriations of $80 billion for the arms race over the next 15 years.

The new U.S. military budget calls for a considerable increase in spending on armed forces, within the NATO framework and on strengthening the U.S. strategic nuclear forces already deployed. More funds are earmarked for purchasing conventional weapons, including the new XM-1 battle tank and combat helicopters. Emphasis is placed on the development of the cruise missile and the MX mobile missile. Incidentally, the completion of the mobile missile program could cost the American taxpayer $35-40 billion, according to the New York TIMES.

As we can see, the stakes are extremely high. It is not surprising that the struggle for military orders is becoming increasingly acute. It is a question of whose safes will end up holding the enormous sums being appropriated for the arms race under cover of talk of the notorious "Soviet military threat."

A behind-the-scenes struggle among different groups in the military-industrial complex is going on over the budget billions. The discord between the White House and Congress over the bill on military purchases has attracted particular attention this year. As the U.S. press testifies, under pressure from a group of corporations headed by Newport-News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock, Congress included $2 billion in appropriation of a new nuclear aircraft carrier. But military-industrial companies producing different types of armaments are also after the same $2 billion. They have long been seeking to secure funds from the Pentagon for electronic systems and communications facilities and also for research and development of the latest types of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb.

It must be said that often the broad public does not learn of the monopolies' struggle to obtain Pentagon contracts. The military corporations fight savagely but try not to advertise the fact. Nevertheless, certain facts have become public knowledge. One of them is the recent spat between Sikorsky Aircraft and Vertol, which belong to the United Technologies and Boeing corporations respectively, over a contract, worth more than $3 billion, for producing a new helicopter for the U.S. Armed Forces.

In these situations the decision is made after an intense struggle in which the person who is more energetic, as the saying goes, in making use of his elbows is successful. The lobby system plays a considerable role in this process. All the major U.S. military monopolies are represented in Washington, and they all maintain lobbyists whose job is to secure military orders at all costs. The lobbyists of every stripe serving individual companies have effectively become "pushers" of the arms race, since it is precisely the arms race that provides their masters with fabulous profits.

The lobbyists include many former congressmen and Pentagon personnel, lawyers, journalists.... It is also possible to find people among them who have or have had some connections in U.S. "top circles." For instance, the Northrop aircraft manufacturing corporation has in its service W. Timmons, President Nixon's former chief assistant for liaison with Congress. "A new-style lobbyist, not notable for particular moral principles", but having a vast number of acquaintances in the capitol.

There is a particuarly large number of retired senior officers among the lobbyists. Lockheed has 68 of them, there are almost as many retired officers on the staff of Northrop Corporation, and so forth.

Certain corporations have secured the services of a "helper" in Congress. Thus, for instance, it is widely known that "hawk" Senator H. Jackson represents the Boeing firm and Congressman L. McDonald is the Lockheed Corporation's "man" in the House of Representatives. And there are many such examples.

The military business in the United States is served not only by individuals, but also by many organizations specially created for this purpose. The "Committee on the Present Danger," which was created at the end of 1976 and which includes figures such as former CIA Director W. Colby, former generals and admirals, politicians and representatives of reactionary academics, stands out among these.

The U.S. domestic market has long been too cramped for the American corporations that make fortunes from military orders. The interests of American and West European monopolies in the struggle for military orders are conflicting with increasing frequency.

In particular, the developing FRG military industry is attempting to grab more of these orders and, in some areas, to supplant the United States. The Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) group--the main producer of warplanes and missiles in West Germany--has become increasingly prominent among the FRG's monopolies in the last few years.

However, MBB is by no means the only rival of the U.S. military-industrial monopolies. The dominance of American aviation and missile technology in the world markets is being contested more and more energetically by other West European firms in Britain, France and Italy....

At the same time, AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, which is published in the United States, testifies: The West European industrialists are still worried by the threat of becoming mere subcontractors for bigger American companies.

The situation heralds a further exacerbation of interimperialist contradictions within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc.

But in any case, the competitive clashes between military concerns essentially only incites the arms race unleashed by the West. This race is becoming increasingly dangerous to peace and the security of the peoples.

STATE DEPARTMENT DELAYS VISAS FOR SMITH, RHODESIANS

LD281632Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The American State Department has been compelled to temporarily delay the granting of visa to the leader of the Rhodesian racists Smith and to members of his (?party). Smith has been invited to the United States by a group of senators who support his regime. The visit was to begin on 2 October. The authorities decided not to grant visas immediately after prominent public and political leaders and organizations demanded that the leader of the unlawful regime be barred from the country. They said that otherwise it would mean recognizing the regime and would be a violation of UN decisions, which have introduced economic sanctions against Rhodesia. The black people's organization, Trans-Africa, have warned that if visas are granted to Smith and his party, it will appeal to the courts to prevent the visit.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION UNWILLING TO NORMALIZE TIES WITH SRV

LD281553Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed article by Aleksandr Lavrentyev: "Silent 'OK' to Peking"]

[Text] "Our position is clear: We are prepared to normalize relations and exchange diplomatic missions. After establishing diplomatic relations, we are prepared to lift the embargo on trade with Vietnam." These words were uttered during the first days of the Carter administration. But since then Washington has sharply altered its position. Now not only are those on the Potomac failing to display any initiative in this issue, but they are trying not to notice the good will of Hanoi, which is prepared to establish mutual relations with the United States.

What has caused such a transformation? The Carter administration, the Washington POST wrote recently, is in no hurry to take a decisive step toward Vietnam for various "perfectly understandable and quite important reasons." In the newspaper's opinion, "the hurried normalization" of relations with a country that only recently was at war with the United States would cause dissatisfaction in certain political circles.

This explanation prompts many bewildered questions. Above all: What political circles can be involved? Not, of course, those figures who are seeking to preserve world peace and consolidate international security. The supporters of this policy would scarcely shun rapprochement with a peace-loving country. After all, Socialist Vietnam is displaying marked activeness in consolidating friendship and expanding all-round cooperation with other countries, above all with its neighbors. Last year alone the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] signed trade and economic agreements with India and Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines. Dozens of Vietnamese delegations have visited not only the socialist and developing countries, but the capitals of Western Europe, Australia and Japan. Everywhere they offered peace, cooperation and neighborliness and, as a rule, they encountered mutual understanding.

Socialist Vietnam's foreign policy is assessed highly by the progressive forces of the whole world. Voices in support of the normalization of relations with Vietnam are also being heard increasingly loudly in the United States itself. In particular, such appeals have been voiced by the Congressional delegation that visited Vietnam, by a group of scientists and by business circles. Michael (Emmons), president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, who recently met with Vietnamese leaders, has voiced the firm conviction that broad opportunities have now emerged for trade with the SRV and that these opportunities can be of a long-term nature.

Toward whom is Washington oriented today? Evidently, toward those who are fighting for the complication of the world situation. It is precisely such figures who fear that the normalization of relations with Vietnam could complicate relations with China, which is pushing the world toward a "great upheaval" and local conflicts.

To all appearances, this explanation of Washington's "obstinacy" is close to reality. But in that case the U.S. administration is serving as the patron of the Chinese leaders, who have mounted a malicious anti-Vietnamese campaign based on an adventurist, great-power policy.

Peking's policy is fraught with dangerous consequences to world peace, especially since events are taking such a risky turn. Pushing Cambodia toward an armed conflict with Vietnam, China has already sent about 10,000 of its soldiers and officers to that country, which is controlled by its obedient puppets. The Singapore newspaper, THE STRAITS TIMES, reports that large consignments of fighter aircraft, tanks and heavy guns are being delivered to Cambodia. The atmosphere is also growing heated around the artificially created "problem of the Hoachao." But the West, and the United States in particular, is apparently silently approving Peking's risky steps.

U.S. ASSAILED FOR HOLDING PUERTO RICO AS 'VIRTUAL COLONY'

LD281318Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Mikhail Krasnev commentary]

[Excerpts] Puerto Rico is still a virtual colony of its northern neighbour, despite the status of associated free commonwealth that was imposed on it in 1952. The new status changed nothing.

Some 2,000 subsidiaries of United States companies have a finger in Puerto Rico's economy. A law was passed in Puerto Rico in 1947 freeing private investments from taxation and this, along with cheap labour and various other privileges, ensures North American businessmen much higher returns on investment than they can get in the United States.

The Pentagon too is opposed. Geographically, the island makes it possible for the United States to keep a military eye on many countries of the Caribbean, especially Cuba. The Pentagon has a large naval and air base in the vicinity of Roosevelt Roads and many smaller military facilities.

Puerto Rico also symbolizes the United States' military and political presence in the Caribbean. According to a top State Department official, it would be a most unpleasant loss if the island were given independence.

The discovery of large copper and nickel deposits on Puerto Rico has only made the United States still more determined to keep control of it, and aside from these deposits considerable oil has been found on the continental shelf.

Most Puerto Ricans believe the only future for their homeland is independent development. The Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Party of Independence and other parties and organizations have all made it clear in published statements that the island must have independence. Then, they point out, it can build a democratic society founded on social justice and equality.

The administration in Washington says it is prepared to defend human rights wherever necessary, yet it refuses to grant the Puerto Ricans their legitimate rights to self-determination.

CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL ESCAPES 'SCOTT-FREE' FROM KCIA SCANDAL

LD281844Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0842 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The bribe-taking congressman Edward Roybal, caught taking big cash "contributions" from agents of the South Korean regime for helping Seoul's interests in the U.S. Congress, has escaped scott-free. The Rules Committee, considering the "unethical" behaviour of legislators steeped in corruption, limited itself to recommending that Edward Roybal be given... a public reprimand, and that no criminal proceedings should be taken against him.

The committee's decision, which amounts to covering up for the highly-placed criminal, is typical of the whole investigation of the notorious "South Korean affairs," one of the major political scandals in U.S. history, involving the corruption of a large group of legislators. For many years, KCIA agents have regularly suborned American congressmen and senators, "safeguarding" the constant flow of U.S. military and economic assistance to the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime. A hundred U.S. legislators received over $1 million from Seoul agents as "contributions to election funds" or just as personal "presents" and gifts.

The U.S. authorities have devoted much effort to covering up the scandal and protecting the corrupt legislators. Only two former congressmen have been put on trial, and only four present members of the House of Representatives have been subjected to "internal investigation" in Congress: Edward Roybal, John McFall, Charles Wilson and Edward Patten.

In spite of the fact that the Rules Committee found Edward Roybal guilty on three out of four counts in the indictment, including taking $1,000 from the hands of Tongsun Park, the Seoul agent, and also of perjury in giving testimony under oath, they recommended a purely symbolic measure of punishment.

The verdict in the case of the other three congressmen has not yet been pronounced. However, no one has any doubt that they will be let off just as lightly as Edward Roybal.

ENERGY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSIONS

LD280955Y Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 28, TASS--The United States has made two nuclear underground explosions at the test range in Nevada. This has been disclosed by the U.S. Energy Department. This is ninth and tenth U.S. nuclear tests this year.

PRC NATIONAL DAY NOTED, NEED FOR FRIENDSHIP STRESSED

OW281301Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Commentary by General (Shatalov)]

[Excerpts] Chinese workers and PLA commanders and fighters will celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on 1 October. This is an important day for the Soviet people too.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Soviet assistance to China's revolutionary forces continued to be of primary importance. To defend the fruits of the workers' revolution and your young people's republic from imperialist aggression, it was mandatory to build a modern armed force. The building of this armed force was successfully completed in the late 1950's. In this the Soviet Union again made major contributions. China's armed forces then included air force, navy, armored, engineering and other services and arms. Until very recently, the Chinese Armed Forces were still organized and trained according to advanced Soviet military experience. Now these same armed forces are preparing for war against the Soviet Union. This is shocking, indeed.

In the past 10 years or so, Peking's top leaders have constantly instilled the Chinese people and PLA commanders and fighters with the idea that the Soviet Union is China's number one enemy, alleging that the Soviet Union is preparing to attack China and enslave the Chinese people, that the Soviet Union is escalating its arms buildup to launch a war of aggression against China and so on and so forth.

Dear commanders and fighters: Please take note of this, in all the years when China's leaders have been vigorously stirring up the anti-Soviet hysteria in China, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have consistently pursued a policy aimed at normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. While Chungnanhai is making provocative calls for the whole country to prepare for war against the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has made constructive proposals to Peking's leaders to prevent any possible armed conflict between the two countries.

After the death of Mao Tse-tung, the chief advocate of anti-Soviet policy, the CPSU has again taken a series of broad measures to express Soviet good will toward China and its desire to normalize relations between both countries on a reciprocal basis.

The anti-Soviet hysteria stirred up by Peking's rulers (?can only benefit) imperialism. The imperialist camp has expressed satisfaction with the deterioration of Soviet-Chinese relations. Anticommunist thinkers are trying to prove that it is inevitable and logical that the situation is developing the way it is. But the history of Soviet-Chinese relations has proven that there is not, and cannot possible be, any objective reason for estrangement between both countries, much less any reason for hostility between both peoples. On the contrary, proceeding from the successful development of both countries and from the advance of the world revolution, the Soviet Union and China have every reason to promote friendship and cooperation.

Friendship Societies Celebrate Anniversary

LD281756Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--A meeting devoted to the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China was held at the Moscow Friendship House today by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Moscow public.

Present at the meeting were the PRC ambassador in the USSR Wang Yu-ping, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy.

CHINA CONTINUES ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE VIETNAM

LD281550Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 28 September, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Hoang Bich Son, SRV vice minister of foreign affairs, has stated that the Chinese side is deliberately trying to lay the blame for the lack of results at the talks in Hanoi on the SRV and to use this as an excuse for breaking off the talks on the Hoa people.

The proposals made by the Vietnamese side at the Hanoi talks are realistic and constructive. The fact that Peking is interrupting these talks is further proof that in no way do the Maoists want to see an effective settlement of differences but are seeking to make use of the Hoa people as a political card and pretext for interference in the SRV's internal affairs, and to wage an anti-Vietnamese campaign. And this is only one small part of the great power, hegemonistic course the Peking elite is conducting against the SRV. Peking employed farfetched excuses to end economic aid to the SRV and break agreements on economic cooperation. It is Peking that is behind the Kampuchean authorities, who are organizing armed suprise attacks on Socialist Vietnam. It is reported that the Chinese Army is increasingly making incursions into SRV territory, destroying border installations and threatening peaceful residents, and that Chinese airplanes are violating Vietnam's airspace. On the face of it, therefore, the Maoists are using a whole complex of "coercive means" to intimidate revolutionary Vietnam, force it to depart from its independent foreign and domestic policy and subordinate it to their dictates.

Stabbing Socialist Vietnam in the back is an entirely logical manifestation of the great power, hegemonistic course of Peking's rulers. Suffice it to recall that the "register" of Maoist territorial claims on neighboring states is no less than 10.5 million square kilometers. And to what crafty methods do the Maoists not resort in an attempt to realize their great power schemes? One minute they launch the so-called "cartographic aggression," showing foreign territories as Chinese on geographical maps published in Peking. The next they resort to "archeological aggression," trying to prove by means of pseudoscientific "research" that parts of other countries' territories "historically" belong to China. And then they incite intertribal conflicts in neighboring countries and attacks by antigovernment groups supplied with Chinese weapons.

Today, there is every reason to say that Chinese expansion into Southeast Asia has entered its practical phase and is directed not only against socialist countries but against all others in the region as well.

"Present Chinese foreign policy owes more to Dulles than to Marx," writes the British journal NEW STATESMAN, and this applies entirely to the Maoist political line in Asia. Here, as in other parts of the world, the Chinese leadership, possessed by hegemonistic aspirations, is banking on increasing international tension and aggravating relations between various states. This calls for vigilance toward Peking's actions in the international arena and toward the forces which one way or another promote its adventurist policy.

SOVIET COMMITTEE CONDEMNS CHINESE POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM

LD281950Y Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--The Soviet public wrathfully condemns Peking's encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It demands an immediate end to Chinese provocations. It demands that Peking discontinue its interference in Vietnam's internal affairs and stop intensifying the slanderous anti-Vietnamese campaign. This is said in a statement of the Soviet committee in support of Vietnam, adopted today at a meeting of the committee's activists.

The provocative actions of the Maoists aggravate the situation in Indo-China and in Southeast Asia in general, threaten the peaceful life of the region's people, the statement stresses. The perfidious, treacherous blow at heroic Vietnam, an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, is a logical result of the hegemonistic course of the Peking rulers, which is utterly cynical and deeply hostile to the interests of peace and the independence of peoples. The 50-million-strong Vietnamese people is monolithically rallied in the name of the lofty ideals of peace and the motherland's flourishing.

All true friends of Vietnam, the statement says, voice firm confidence that the heroic Vietnamese people will defend its gains and worthily rebuff the schemings by the Peking hegemonists.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINA MINORITIES ISSUE

NC281143 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 27 August to 10 September carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1430 GMT on 30 August the radio carries a talk in which the commentator refers to the "treatment meted out to blacks in the United States" and says: "In China, as in the U.S., minorities are required to live in restricted areas. In big cities they have to confine themselves to their own areas."

"What is more, in China the leaders continue to implement a policy of forcible assimilation. The best places are occupied by Chinese troops."

"In some regions, the Chinese are even worse than the Americans." The commentator then refers to the ravages of the first Cultural Revolution during which "dreadful crimes were committed and yet the Peking propagandists try to deceive other nations regarding the Chinese policy on national minorities."

At 1430 GMT on 31 August the radio carries reports on events in the national minority regions in China. One report says: According to the Inner Mongolian radio, the new policies of the Chinese leaders concerning education and economy have caused dissatisfaction among the Inner Mongolian people. The radio reports that this was expressed at a recent meeting at which allegedly it was stated that the grievances of the local people cannot be resolved through such deceitful measures.

Referring to the situation in Tibet, the radio carries this report: The new swindling and chauvinistic policy of Peking's rulers has provoked the displeasure of the Tibetan people. Lhasa radio has had to admit this. It is understood from radio broadcasts that the Tibetan farmers do not approve of the Maoists agricultural policy. "Despite their disapproval, Chinese officials continue to impose such a policy on them" For this purpose, a group of Chinese cadres, composed of party members, has been dispatched to the people's communes in Tibet.

The radio then carries another report, this time from Urumchi. The Urumchi radio is quoted as saying that "the metallurgical industry in Sinkiang is facing great difficulties because of the erroneous economic policy of the Maoist officials." Some comparative production figures are provided concerning the steel industry.

At 1530 GMT on 31 August the radio carries a talk entitled: "Let Us Continue To Add to the Pages of the Glorious History of the National Minority Peoples in China." The commentator is quoted as saying: 150 years ago, the national minorities rose against the Chinese rulers. Cihangir Hoja was the leader of the East Turkestanis. In the summer of 1824, Cihangir Hoja was murdered in Peking. The people learned this with horror and gathered in the squares to protest. Many Uighur and Kirghiz patriots took part in the uprising and "a lot of blood was shed in the streets." As a result of this, "the Chinese officials resorted to terror tactics in order to bring the Turkestanis down on their knees." In 1833 Kashgar and other cities were liberated from the enemy and a free Uighur state was formed.

At 1530 GMT on 2 September the radio carries reports on the events in the national minority regions in China. One report from Inner Mongolia says: "The Inner Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party continues its struggle for liberation. This party played a vital part in the fight against the Kuomintang hordes and the Japanese invaders in the struggle for national liberation. But Mao Tse-tung suppressed this party in 1946 because its program demanded self-determination for the people of Inner Mongolia." Nevertheless, the Inner Mongolian patriots are determined to continue their struggle. Similar reports from Tibet and Sinkiang were unintelligible.

At 1430 GMT on 8 September the radio carries a talk entitled: "The National Issue and the Plight of Women in China." This poorly heard talk refers to a meeting held in the Sinkiang Autonomous Region a few years ago, at which the rights of the national minority women were debated. The commentator says: It was argued at the meeting that women should play a more active role in social life and that "women in the national minority regions were deprived of their basic rights." Lenin had emphasized the importance of the equality of women with men. "However, this cannot be said of women in China."

USTINOV SEES OFF DZUR ON DEPARTURE FROM USSR

LD280923Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak military delegation headed by Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, which has been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left Moscow for home yesterday.

At the capital's Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state flags of the CSSR and the USSR, the military delegation was seen off by: Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; the following USSR deputy defense ministers: Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Engr Col Gen V.M. Shabanov; and also Army General I.N. Shkadov, Army General V.L. Govorov, Col Gen N.A. Zotov, Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, Lt Gen V.D. Serykh and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The sendoff party included C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and Lt Gen J. Cincar, military and air attache at the embassy.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and Army General M. Dzur warmly took leave of each other by the aircraft steps.

BULGARIAN STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD281345Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--N. Manolov, secretary of the Bulgarian State Council, and Ya. Radev, member of the State Council, were in the Soviet Union 18-23 September.

Comrades N. Manolov and Ya. Radev were received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had a meeting with M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

N. Manolov also made a trip to Minsk, where he had talks in the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In Moscow and Minsk a detailed exchange of experience took place on questions connected with the activity of the supreme organs of state power of the USSR and Bulgaria in the light of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th BCP Congress.

BULGARIAN MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS FETE TO MARK ARMY DAY

LD281539Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "On Bulgarian People's Army Day"]

[Text] On 21 September Lt Gen P. Karakachanov, army, naval and air force attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of Bulgarian People's Army Day.

Present at the reception were Chief Marshal of Aviation R.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister, Vice Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was at the reception.

Among those present were the army, naval and air force attaches at the embassies of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

SOFIA CEREMONY STRESSES COMBAT TIES WITH SOVIET ARMY

LD2815419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent V. Breskromnyy report: "On Guard Over the Fatherland"]

[Text] Sofia, 23 September--A ceremony took place here on the 34th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. Attending the meeting were Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; I. Mikhaylov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and military attaches of the socialist countries accredited in Sofia.

Col Gen B. Todorov, Bulgarian deputy minister of national defense, who addressed the meeting, said that thanks to the tremendous successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in economic, political, scientific, technical and cultural spheres, and thanks to the tremendous frateral assistance from the Soviet Union and Soviet Army, Bulgaria now has at its disposal a modern army which is armed with the most up-to-date weapons and combat equipment.

The strength and combat might of the Bulgarian People's Army, he noted, are rooted in the socialist social system, in complete unity with the people, in the party leadership and in the fact that it is an indivisible part of the mighty combat alliance of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

All our experience in military building shows convincingly that the creation of an army of socialist revolution, its victorious actions against domestic and foreign enemies and its transformation into a modern military force are impossible without very close combat friendship and cooperation with the invincible army of the first socialist state--the Soviet Army. This friendship and cooperation is the basic principle of the BCP's military policy.

BRIEFS

POLISH DELEGATION IN ZHITOMIR--A party delegation from Tarnow Voivodship in Poland, headed by Stanislaw Gebala, voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary, is now in Zhitomirskaya Oblast. The guests are studying the experience of the oblast party organizations in organization and educational work aimed at implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. They visited the settlement of Polesye Titanium miners, Irshanka, met Korosten China manufacturers, toured places of interest in Zhitomir. A warm meeting was held in the obkom headquarters. The Polish delegation was welcomed by obkom First Secretary Kavun. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU]

SOVIET-GDR SYMPOSIUM--On 20 September Soviet and GDR specialists in shipbuilding met in Kiev at their joint scientific symposium. Taking part in the symposium are also representatives of other CEMA member countries. The symposium session will study the problems of developing the technology of [illegible]e assembly and finishing operations in shipbuilding. [Text] [Kiev Domestic [illegible]n Russian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU]

TASS REPORTS DEATH OF POPE JOHN PAUL IN VATICAN

LD290648Y Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rome, September 29, TASS--Pope John Paul, head of the Roman Church, died in the Vatican last night. He was elected to this post on August 26 after the death of Pope Paul the Sixth.

FIRST USE OF B-52'S IN NATO EXERCISES NOTED

LD280928Y Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, September 28, TASS--American strategic B-52 bombers are being used for the first time for "bombing targets in central Europe" during the big NATO military exercises in the Federal Republic of Germany and other West European countries. This was announced by a spokesman of the command of the NATO air force in central Europe, speaking at a press conference at the U.S. Air Force Base in Ramstein (Rhein-Landpfalz).

He said that strategic bombers, based on airfields in the United States, for four days had been making raids over the area of the military exercises in central Europe, conducting high-altitude bombing.

It was also said at the press conference that at one time American strategic bombers had been carrying out such assignments in Vietnam.

FRENCH DEFENSE BUDGET TO INCREASE BY 14 PERCENT

LD261322Y Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Paris, September 26, TASS--France's defence budget for 1979 will be up by 14 percent compared to this year's. This was stated by Defence Minister Yvon Bourges while presenting to newsmen a draft state budget. The minister pointed out that France's military spending in the next year will increase more than that of other ministries, to amount to over 92,000 million francs.

USSR, FRANCE TO CONTINUE SPACE EXPLORATION COOPERATION

LD282055Y Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--Questions of joint exploration and use of outer space for peace are to be examined at the 13rd [as received] session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission scheduled to be held in Paris next week.

The cooperation of experts of the two countries in that field has been successfully developing for more than ten years now. It covers problems of space physics, astronomy and solar physics, space geophysics, biology and medicine.

French laser reflectors were installed on board the Soviet moon vehicles. The apparattuses and instruments made in France were used in the Soviet interplanetary Mars stations and Prognoz satellites.

Joint experiments were carried out in 1977 for the study of solar wind in interplanetary space. At the same time, the work of equipment of the Soviet Prognoz-6 satellite and the French Signe-3 satellite put into orbit by a Soviet rocket in June last year made it possible to obtain valuable information about space gamma radiation. Scientific equipment manufactured in France is installed in the Soviet interplanetary stations flying towards Venus on these days.

Cooperation is developing in the field of meteorology, Soviet and French meteorological rockets were launched to compare the scientific equipment measuring the parameters of the upper atmosphere. In the period of polar night, research into atmospheric phenomena at altitudes of up to 100 kilometres was done from Hayes Island by means of a French laser station.

Important results have been produced by Soviet-French biological experiment Citos, which was carried out in January in the Salyut-6 station; an investigation was carried out into factors of space flight on the kinetics of the cell division of microorganisms.

In the opinion of experts of the two countries, mutually beneficial cooperation will develop in the future. Thus, in particular, it is planned to launch a Soviet satellite with the jointly developed Arcad-3 equipment for the study of megnetospheric processes at high altitudes.

SEW PROPAGANDISTS DISCUSS EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA WORK

LD281547Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent S. Zyubanov dispatch: "Following the Right Course"]

[Text] West Berlin, 20 September--Hundreds of party propagandists have assembled in city's vast "Neue Welt" Hall to participate in the opening ceremony for the next year (1978-1979) of educational propaganda work of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW].

"Marxism-Leninism is the compass of our actions"--these words on a huge poster above the stage express the direction of the ideological work of West Berlin communists.

SEW Deputy Chairman Dietmar Ahrens, who delivered the report, dwelt in detail on the reasons for the profound crisis of capitalism and on its manifested forms. Speaking of the monopolies' attacks on the social and democratic rights of the working people, he sharply criticized the practice of bans on professions, which violates the main provisions of the West Berlin Constitution, and condemned the recent suspension from work of teacher Hans Apel by the city authorities.

In the final section of his report D. Ahrens noted the need to intensify the struggle for the further stabilization of peace in Europe and against NATO's aggressive designs.

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE AIDE TO VISIT USSR EARLY OCTOBER

LD281229Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On an Upcoming Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with an existing agreement J. Holst, Norwegian under secretary for defense, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of October 1978.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS' ATTITUDE TO GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD282325Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] A plenum of the PCP Central Committee has outlined the party's clear stand on the important and topical political issues which are currently worrying the Portuguese public opinion.

Responding to President Ramalho Eanes's proposal on overcoming the present government crisis, the PCP states that it wishes to examine with socialists and other democratic forces the possibility of reaching an agreement or a joint platform on the issue and composition [as heard] of the future Cabinet. The communists declare that they are willing to participate in a government formed on the basis of an interparty agreement, as well as to enter a noncoalition government not based on a party agreement.

Should it prove necessary to hold early parliamentary elections then, as PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal said: The communists agree to participate in a provisional government in which representatives of the Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party and Social Democratic Center Party also take part.

This statement denies all sorts of insinuations made by the rightwing parties, according to which the communists were not interested in the stabilization of the country's political situation and that they would oppose both an interparty agreement aimed at overcoming the government crisis and any participation in a provisional government.

The PCP Central Committee plenum stressed again that solution to the government crisis must take place within the boundaries of the existing state institutions and in strict observance of the constitution. This is an important point of principle.

I would also like to point out, another important point of principle expressed by the PCP Central Committee plenum. Recalling that at the Assembly of the Republic there exists a majority of communist and socialist representatives, the PCP Central Committee points out that an agreement between the two parties of the left--which other democrats might also join--is vitally important to the creation of a democratic government alternative.

The practice of joint action by the two parties of the left has, is known, always brought about positive results and contributed to the improvement of the political atmosphere in Portugal; suffice it to mention the new electoral law, approved by the Assembly of the Republic, and the law approved by the Assembly and the head of state banning fascist activities and propaganda in Portugal.

PCP Sees 'Democratic' Solution

LD271409Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[B. Kotov report: "The Quest for a Democratic Solution"]

[Text] Lisong--Portuguese President R. Eanes has issued a message to the country putting forward concrete proposals aimed at overcoming the government crisis. These proposals amount to the following alternatives: either the creation of a government which enjoys the confidence of the president and of parliament, or the holding of early parliamentary elections.

Assessing the political significance of this address, the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee notes in a statement that it is proof of the normal functioning of a democratic regime, confirming that the solution to major national problems, including the government crisis, can and must be found within the framework of the Constitution and existing state institutions.

The proposals made by the president create, in the PCP's opinion, real potential for overcoming the crisis democratically. The Communist Party on its part, the statement says, will do everything possible to facilitate the implementation of such a solution. It will attempt to study, jointly with other democratic forces as well as at the level of organs of state power, all the questions concerning overcoming the crisis, in particular the political platform and composition of a future government.

MOSCOW COMMENTATOR PRAISES USSR-ICELANDIC RELATIONS

LD202252Y Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Petrov writes:

Tomorrow is the 35th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between Iceland and the Soviet Union. The USSR was one of the first states to recognise Iceland's independence. Since that time both countries have made considerable efforts to establish and develop numerous and stable relations in various fields on intergovernmental level.

Trade is playing a considerable role in strengthening mutually advantageous Soviet-Icelandic cooperation. The Soviet Union is selling to Iceland its oil products, cars and other industrial products. Iceland is supplying the Soviet Union with fish and its products. The figures of trade between the two countries over the past period testify to its steady increase. While in 1976 trade between the two countries was estimated at 54.2 million roubles, last year it was 67.9 million. Soviet participation in the construction of Iceland's hydro-electric power station "Sigalda" helped the promotion of Soviet-Icelandic business links.

The development of trade has been matched during the past years by the successfully-developing relations in science, fisheries, education and culture. Political consultations on important international problems are becoming regular. The legal basis for the relations between the two countries is widening. Contacts have been established between parliamentarians and state figures.

The successful development of the relations in all those fields is facilitated by the similar or quite close positions of the USSR and Iceland on a number of major international issues. The political cooperation between the two countries is characterized by the principle of equality exercised by both countries in their approach to many international problems, as well as by their respect for sovereignty and non-interference into internal affairs. Both countries recognise the necessity of deepening detente and strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. This was confirmed last year during the visit to the Soviet Union by the former Icelandic prime-minister, Geir Hallgrimsson.

Acting in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements, the Soviet Union is consistently assisting the further development of this cooperation, regarding it as an important contribution to peace and trust in northern Europe and to the implementation of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN PEACE DELEGATION--A delegation of the Italian movement for peace and cultural cooperation headed by Amerigo Terenzi, vice president of the World Peace Council, visited the USSR from 17 to 24 September. Our correspondent, Vadim Volkov, reports that the delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi and had a number of meetings with Soviet peace supporters. An exchange of opinions took place with the Soviet Peace Committee, after which a joint communique was issued in which the participants in the meeting expressed the desire to continue developing contacts between Soviet and Italian peace supporters. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD]

TASS REPORTS MIDEAST EVENTS ON CAMP DAVID ACCORD

LD282046Y Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, now travelling to a number of Arab countries to explain the decisions of the Damascus conference held by the member-countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, today held talks with the emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

A high-ranking Kuwaiti representative stated that Kuwait will reject any Middle-East solution that would ignore Arab rights, particularly, the right of Palestinians to self-determination, the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem, and that would fail to ensure an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories it occupied, news agencies reported.

Though it is already obvious that the hopes of the Camp David initiators to involve Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia in the separate deal were in vain, Washington is not giving up attempts to "convince" Arab countries of the need to accept a separate "peace." Roving Ambassador A. Atherton continues his tour of Near and Middle-East countries.

After his meeting with King Husayn of Jordan, this Washington emissary had to admit the failure of his attempts to make Jordan support the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreements reached at Camp David. He was unable to reply to all questions from the Jordanian king, he said, about Israel and Egyptian intentions as they signed the Camp David documents. Referring to informed Jordanian sources, the Washington POST writes that King Husayn wants to receive a written, public U.S. commitment to ensure the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, particularly from the Arab part of Jerusalem, a comprehensive peace settlement with Syria and the solution of other basic problems. It is far from clear whether Carter is prepared to pay such a price, and whether Israel and its powerful friends in the U.S. Congress agree to this. Jordanians, just as many other Arabs, are increasingly questioning the readiness of the U.S. to meet them halfway when it comes to the matter of Israel, the paper stresses. Meanwhile, Israel and Egypt are rushing the conclusion of a separate peace.

The Israeli Knesset discussed and yesterday approved the agreements signed during the tripartite meeting at Camp David. Speaking several times during the debate Israeli Premier Menahem Begin lauded in every way the advantages of the Camp David accords for Israel. He stressed, in particular, that they ensure Israel's "right" to keep its troops on the West Bank of the River Jordan even after the five-year envisaged by these agreements. Jerusalem will "forever" belong to Israel, he stated, and Tel Aviv will never admit the Palestine Liberation Organization--that legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine--to participate in a Middle-East settlement.

Nevertheless, Egypt, confirming its readiness to make further concessions for the sake of a separate deal, welcomed the results of the Knesset voting. A spokesman of the Egyptian Government stated that voting in the Israeli parliament opens the door for immediately starting Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

According to news agencies, an Israeli delegation will arrive in Cairo already today to study the technical aspects of the forthcoming talks, and in October Israeli Defence Minister Weizman will go there, empowered to conduct them.

The Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM published a statement by the U.S. ambassador to Cairo saying that the U.S. will take part in these and all other forthcoming negotiations in the capacity of the third side.

The Arab world sharply concemns As-Sadat's treacherous capitulation to Israel's demands.

A session of the Standing Secretariat of the Pan-Arab People's Congress ended in Tripoli. It was attended by representatives of political parties and public organizations of Arab countries and of the Palestine resistance movement as well.

The Camp David accords, says a document adopted by the session, testify to As-Sadat's final defection to the camp of imperialism and Zionism. They were signed in violation of the decisions of the conferences of the heads of state and government of Arab countries, in violation of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Session participants condemned the separate deal concluded at Camp David and stated their resolve to keep struggling for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestine Arab people. Public representatives of Arab countries appealed to all progressive forces to repel imperialist and Zionist machinations in the region.

KNESSET DEBATES, APPROVES BEGIN'S PEACE COURSE

LD282200Y Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes: The Israeli Knesset (parliament) approved the government decision to continue the course towards signing a separate peace treaty with Egypt. The development of the separate "peace process", as it is called by the Western press, was closely linked by Tel Aviv and Cairo with the existence on Sinai of 16 Israeli militarized settlements, the elimination of which was requested by President as-Sadat as a condition for concluding the bilateral deal. This aspect caused the longest debate in the Knesset's history. Deputies were in a difficult position. On the one hand, the Zionist doctrine prohibits conceding "Israeli land" to the enemy, and on the other, the unquestionable advantages to Israel, and Israel specifically, from a separate peace with Egypt. The Knesset decided in favour of the latter consideration: The final isolation of Egypt from its former Arab comrades-in-arms, the weakening of the all-Arab front of struggle to eliminate the consequences of the aggression, create prerequisites needed by Tel Aviv precisely for perpetuating these consequences over an indefinite period of time.

Besides, occupied Sinai has long been regarded by the Israeli leadership as a territory of no fundamental importance, either for "security", or for the "Zionist ideals", but only as a pawn in the bargaining with Egypt.

The pseudo-emotional speeches in parliament resounding for 17 hours in the Knesset had one aim only--to show the world how difficult it is for Begin and his supporters to convice the "elective representative of the people" to give up lands captured from the Arabs. The Minister of the Interior Joseph Burg stated that agreement to evacuate Jewish settlers from Sinai settlements is the "limit of concessions" that Israel can afford. In other words, what Tel Aviv has agreed to give As-Sadat, it will never give to other Arabs.

Cairo, which shares Begin's desire to rush the conclusion of a separate deal, welcomed the Knesset decision. An Egyptian Government spokesman stated that the decision "opens the doors to a resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations" for a peace treaty. Israeli communications experts hastened to restore the direct wire between Jerusalem and Cairo. The dispatch of the first group of Israeli officers to Egypt for preparing the talk has been announced, and October will see the arrival there of As-Sadat's "personal friend"--Israeli Defence Minister Weizman--with full powers to conduct negotiations.

The haste about signing a capitulatory Egyptian-Israeli peace is understandable--turning the separate collusion into an accomplished fact suits both As-Sadat and Begin, who, having freed their hands, and assisted by the USA, will seek to reduce the sharp opposition to the Camp David accords in the Arab world and go over to the conclusion of the next deal, regarding the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector where, as Begin has stated, Israeli settlements will remain "for all time." Clearly, Cairo's assurances that the problems of other occupied Arab territories will be resolved "in parallel" with the question of the Sinai are nothing but demagogy on a par with the eloquence of the deputies to the Israeli Knesset.

ISRAEL CONDUCTS 'PROVOCATIVE' EXERCISE IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

LD281806Y Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 28, TASS--Israel has staged provocative military exercises on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, involving tanks, artillery and aircraft. The exercises were directly supervised by Israel's Defence Minister Weizman.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD281542Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Arab People's Congress, led by 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the congress, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. The delegation was met at the airport by Aleksandr Dzaskhov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

'Umar al-Hamidi told a Moscow Radio correspondent that the main aim of the visit is to consolidate friendship and cooperation between the progressive Arab countries and the Soviet Union. He highly appreciated Soviet support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian Arab people.

Commentary on Visit

LD281544Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 28 September a high-level delegation of the General Arab People's Congress, led by Mr 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Congress, arrived in Moscow. This social organization, which generally represents the Arab peoples and anti-imperialist national forces, was established last year by a decision of the first conference of the heads of the Arab states united in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front against the separate and capitulatory policy that was embodied in the pilgrimage to occupied Jerusalem by the Egyptian president.

The Arab People's Congress sees its aim as assisting in uniting all Arab forces to oppose the aggressive policy of neocolonialism being practised by imperialism and Zionism and their organs, the local reaction in the Arab world. The seventh session of the Permanent Secretariat of the General People's Arab Congress was held in Tripoli recently.

It condemned the plot by U.S. imperialism and Zionist aggression, which were able to impose the capitulatory deal on the Egyptian president in Camp David. 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the congress, stated that that deal sought to defeat the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people and also to isolate the Egyptian people from their brothers.

The visit of the delegation of the Arab People's Congress must be regarded first and foremost a practical embodiment of the Arab peoples' patriotic forces' effort to promote and consolidate solidarity and cooperation with Soviet public circles which actively support the just Arab cause. The visit also expresses the Arab patriot's gratitude to the Soviet Union, which is exerting consistent efforts toward implementing a just and firm settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories which Israel occupied in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This principled stand by the Soviet Government enjoys the full support of all Soviet people.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO YEMENI LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD282112Y Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegramme to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemeni Arab Republic, conveying sincere congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Yemeni people on the occasion of that country's national holiday--the 16th anniversary of the revolution of September 26.

I express confidence, the telegramme says, that relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop for the good of our peoples, in the interests of ensuring lasting peace in the Middle East and in the whole world.

In his reply telegramme the president of the Yemeni Arab Republic expressed gratitude for the congratulations and friendly wishes and on his part expressed confidence in the further strengthening and development of all-round cooperation between the Yemeni Arab Republic and the Soviet Union in the interests of the two countries. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih wished the friendly Soviet people new great accomplishments.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF YAR REVOLUTION

LD281309Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] On 25 September, a soiree devoted to the national holiday of the Yemen Arab Republic--the 16th anniversary of revolution day--was held in Moscow's palace of friendship.

Salah Al al-Ashwal, Yemen Arab Republic ambassador to the USSR, assessed highly the USSR's support for the Arab peoples' national liberation struggle.

PDRY LEADER INTERVIEWED IN JORDANIAN PAPER

LD291138Y Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Amman, September 28, TASS--Our relations with the Soviet Union rest on friendship, cooperation and joint struggle, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said in an interview published by the Jordanian newspaper AR-RAY'.

We regard the socialist countries as the natural ally of all progressive national forces in their struggle for freedom, independence, peace and progress. Our foreign policy, he emphasized, rests on the principles of peaceful coexistence, cooperation and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Commenting on Western press assertions on a presence of foreign troops on the territory of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, he said that Democratic Yemen did not need such a presence, because it can defend its gains itself. These assertions are inspired by hostile quarters with the object ov continuing the campaign against the Yemeni people.

Speaking of the results of the third Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus, the chairman of the Presidential Council said that its decisions were a reply to the Camp David conference, where the president of Egypt had signed documents which were evidence of surrender to the Israeli enemy. He expressed confidence that the front's member-countries would continue consistently resisting to Zionist plans, which would help strengthen the awareness of the responsibility of those countries to the future of the Arab nation.

Turning to the political structure of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that the National Front was playing a leading part in political, economic and social affairs of the country. He qualified the abortive coup in the country in June last as a link in the chain of a conspiracy designed to eliminate the present order in Democratic Yemen. The Yemeni people, however, have been able to frustrate these plans, he pointed out.

BRIEFS

AID TO PDRY--Moscow, September 22, TASS--The Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has passed a decision on aid to the population of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Aeroflot planes are to carry medicines, tents and blankets soon for the Red Crescent Society of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD]

VLADIMIROV SAYS NO CHANGE EXPECTED IN PRETORIA POLICY

LD270832Y Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--Whoever takes the post of head of the Government of the South African Republic, Pretoria will continue pursuing the same racialist policy, Yuriy Vladimirov writes in PRAVDA commenting on the resignation of South African Prime Minister Vorster in connection with what was officially termed as "deterioration of his state of health." There is a good reason, however, to believe that the disease of the South African arch-racist is of a diplomatic nature, says the commentary. As a matter of fact, his resignation is explained by the fact that the policy, which he has pursued during the last twelve years has proved to be fully discredited.

Vorster is known as a rabid proponent of apartheid, for whose defence he used the most brutal methods. He is responsible for the massacre of Africans in Soweto, for the 1st of thousands of freedom fighters tortured to death. His policy stands for poverty and hunger in the Bantustans, ruthless exploitation of all non-whites. The resignation of the compromised premier, the commentary notes, is designed to improve the position of the racialist Pretoria regime. The replacement of this odious figure is presented as a change in the home and foreign policy of the ruling white minority in the South African Republic. How much plausible are such claims?

The post of prime minister, whose election is to be held on September 28, is claimed, according to reports, both by "unbending advocates of a tough line", and "moderates", but, what change in the political line of Pretoria can be expected if even the "moderate" candidate--the present foreign minister Roelof Botha proposes giving up racial discrimination, while leaving the main structure of apartheid intact.

Vorster's resignation does not mean either a change in the policy towards Namibia. While stepping down from the post of prime minister the arch-racist says that the South African Republic will stick to its plan for the settlement of the Namibian problem, which implies a preservation there of actual rule of the South African enslavers. "Vorster goes, but apartheid in the South African Republic remains", the commentary says in conclusion.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER BOTHA A 'ZEALOUS RACIST'

LD281454Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, September 28, TASS--The ruling Nationalist Party of the RSA named the new premier of the country. He is Defence Minister Pieter Botha. A meeting of the party's caucus elected him to be party leader and he automatically becomes prime minister.

The new premier is known as a zealous racist. He organized and led the South African armed aggressions against neighbouring African states, sent troops to make short work with Africans in the RSA, who are fighting against the savage apartheid system. Pieter Botha is a hardliner on questions of granting independence to Namibia. He declared more than once that the South African troops would not withdraw from the territory which they illegally occupied.

During the 12 years of his holding the post of defence minister, the war preparations of the racist regime have been considerably stepped up: in the last four years alone, the South African military budget rose by 200 percent.

The changeover in Pretoria does not hold out changes in the aggressive foreign policy of the regime. As for the condition of the oppressed African population of the RSA, no changes for the better are expected. It can only worsen.

Vorster, who had resigned as prime minister for health reasons, today was nominated by the Nationalist Party as candidate for president of the country.

AGRICULTURAL ACCORDS SIGNED WITH MADAGASCAR IN MOSCOW

LD282112Y Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] A series of Soviet-Malagasy agreements signed on 24 September in Moscow provides for the supply by the Soviet Union to Madagascar of rice harvesters, farm implements that are pulled by tractors and other agricultural machines, as well as the servicing of 1,200 tractors. The general contract provides for the reclamation of the Hadrare River valley with the aid of the USSR.

UK TROOPS IN RHODESIA WOULD 'PLAY INTO HANDS OF RACISTS'

LD282136Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Our New York correspondent reports: The statement made on Wednesday by the British foreign secretary, David Owen, at the session of the UN General Assembly that Britain is ready to dispatch its troops as part of a United Nations force to any troubled spot in the world has been regarded as a direct hint on Rhodesia. After a so-called internal settlement reached behind the back of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the Smith regime has taken the course towards stifling the liberation movement by military means. Marshal law has been introduced in the country and punitive operations have intensified. In these conditions the Patriotic Front has no other way out but to continue the armed struggle against Smith and his underlings. The introduction of British troops to Rhodesia, no matter under what pretext or flag, would only mean an attempt to pacify Smith and attain a settlement that would play into the hands of the racists. But actually it would not change the situation in the country. The Patriotic Front demands the liquidation of the racist regime and the transfer of power to the African majority. Only such a solution of the Rhodesian problem can ensure the rights of the 6-million-strong Zimbabwe people to freedom and independence.

SOCIALIST AID TO ETHIOPIA AN 'INSPIRING STIMULUS'

LD281221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 September, TASS--The Ethiopian people, the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes, voice profound thanks to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and L.I. Brezhnev personally for their firm and all-round support of the Ethiopian revolution. The people state their determination to strengthen and expand solidarity with all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy and socialism. The selfless support rendered the Ethiopian people by the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist community countries in defending their revolutionary gains and sovereignty is a specific expression of their internationalist policy and an inspiring stimulus to the countries struggling for freedom and true independence, the newspaper points out. The example of Ethiopia convincingly attests, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes, that in the face of the unceasing intriques of imperialism only alliance with the socialist community can guarantee the peoples a path toward social progress.

INDIAN CP LEADER HITS PRC'S ASIAN POLICIES

LD2814O5Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Article by N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India:"Betrayal of the National Liberation Movement"]

[Text] Delhi--Lately China's rulers have been increasingly open in harnessing their country to the imperialist camp. Since the visit to Peking in May by Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, their policy line of political and military cooperation with the NATO powers has begun to be pursued still more actively. This is displayed with the utmost obviousness in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific region.

Peking supports NATO's interventionist plans regarding Africa and the pro-NATO "pan-African forces." Chinese instructors have started providing military training for soldiers in Zaire and are considering giving it military aid. Maoist China is developing trade and economic relations with the Republic of South Africa--imperialism's gendarme on the dark continent.

Peking's bosses are calling for the strengthening of NATO, the expansion of U.S. presence in Asia and the Pacific and the preservation of American military bases in Thailand, the Philippines and the Indian Ocean. They support the American-Japanese "security treaty." It is no accident that aggressive imperialist circles openly call Peking "NATO's eastern flank."

The foreign activity of China's present rulers displays increasingly clearly the most negative aspects of Maoist policy, its anti-Soviet, militarist and great-power, Chauvinist, expansionist trend. Mao Tse-tung's "theory of the three worlds" has now been concretized by Teng Hsiao-ping and has been transformed into the slogan of the "united front of struggle against the USSR," which also includes the United States.

In China itself, the accelerated militarization is occurring simultaneously with a program of weapons purchases from the West and expanding military cooperation with it. Brzezinski revealed this when, during his stay in China, he discussed American global strategy with Peking's rulers. The United States has lifted the ban on sales to China of certain types of strategic equipment and materials. The EEC countries are also joining in selling military equipment to the PRC on the basis of most-favored-nation status.

For its part, Peking has welcomed the decisions at the recent NATO session and has aimed at retarding the pace of detente and intensifying the arms race. These decisions promise serious new dangers to the cause of peace and national liberation.

China's policy of militarization and cooperation with imperialism and NATO against the national liberation movements is aimed at implementing the country's great-power, expansionist and hegemonic plans, primarily in South and Southeast Asia. All these are interconnected factors which form a perfectly clear picture.

A few years ago Mao Tse-tung said that the Southeast Asian region was extremely rich in natural resources which would prove "very useful for the development of Chinese industry" and would fully compensate China for "the efforts and expenditure to acquire them."

China's hostile actions vis-a-vis countries such as India, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and others are filled with clear political content in light of this statement. In the last 20 years Peking has laid claim to territories of adjoining countries exceeding China itself in terms of area.

China's military invasion of the Paracel Islands in 1974 and its claims to certain other islands in the South China Sea were only the first shots in the expansionist campaign initiated by Maoist China against the Vietnamese and other Southeast Asian peoples. All progressive mankind is now indignant at China's offensive against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which China is mounting both directly and indirectly--something which may be exemplified by its "second hand" war utilizing Cambodia. This offensive is part of China's general military-political strategy which sees the appearance of a strong, independent, united Socialist Vietnam as a serious obstacle to its hegemonic aspirations in Southeast Asia.

The attacks on Socialist Vietnam must alert all national liberation movements and independent countries in Asia. They reveal the great-power expansionist nature of Maoist policy. Attempts are made to utilize the Chinese living in other countries as instruments of this policy.

Dangerous stormclouds of aggression and conflict are also gathering on the borders of India as a result of the cooperation between the imperialists and Maoists. Washington and Peking are attempting to blackmail and pressure Indian to changing its anti-imperialist policy based on the principles of nonalinement.

Washington and Peking are striving to complicate and hamper the process of the normalization of relations on the South Asian subcontinent. The Peking rulers' statements regarding their desire to organize "friendly relations" with India look strange against this background. It is noteworthy that they have displayed no desire here to discuss and settle the Indian-Chinese border problems. For it remains a fact that 36,000 square kilometers of Indian territory are still occupied by the Chinese. Peking continues to train and supply weapons to the rebels from the Mizo and Naga tribes on the northeast Indian border. The recently opened Karakorum highway and the Maoists buildup of their military potential in Tibet have confronted India with serious problems.

In viewing Peking's present flirtations with India this grim reality and China's policy of cooperating with imperialism against national liberation movements should be taken into account.

Starting with its attempts in the sixties to split the world communist movement, Maoism has revealed its true nature. Today, the masks are off and Maoism appears before the peoples of the entire planet as the direct partner of imperialism and reaction in their struggle against socialism, against the national liberation movements and against peace throughout the world.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PLEASED WITH VISIT TO USSR

LD2814llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Delhi, 20 September, TASS--At a press conference held here, Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee evaluated highly the results of his visit to the USSR. The minister especially noted his meeting with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasing that it took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The positions of the Soviet Union and India coincide or are close on fundamental international problems, he said.

The two states agree that detente must be extended to all continents, that sincere efforts must be made with a view to achieving disarmament--both nuclear and conventional--and that all countries must renounce war as a means of resolving disputes. The USSR and India believe that every effort must be made to accelerate the process of decolonization in southern Africa.

A.B. Vajpayee went on to point out that the talks in Moscow on questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened up new prospects in this sphere.

India's foreign minister also spoke of his visit to Afghanistan, pointing out that these two countries are linked by traditional ties of friendship.

Answering a question on his assessment of the results of the Camp David talks, A.B. Vajpayee said that India's position on the Near East is perfectly clear. India believes that all the captured Arab territories must be liberated, that all the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including the right to create their own state, must be satisfied, and also that a peace treaty must be concluded which will insure the right of all states to independent existence and security.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES IN AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD282225Y Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 28, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, consistently implementing the programme of progressive socio-economic transformations that was proclaimed by the April revolution, is taking effective measures to liquidate unemployment in the country and provide the population with work. The growth of jobs at the republic's enterprises is facilitated to a big extent by the construction of new and the expansion of already operating plants.

Three shifts are being introduced at industrial enterprises in order to increase employment. At the textile mill in Gulbahar, the biggest in the republic, this created 1,700 new jobs.

Changes in the social consciousness of working people are one of the main specificities of the present stage of Afghanistan's development, Radio Kabul points out. This is evidenced by such previously unknown forms of its manifestation as days of volunteer work, donations of money to the fund of the republic and of land plots for the construction of schools and medical establishments.

INDOCHINA

GRIGORYEV COMMENTS ON PRC SUSPENSION OF SRV TALKS

OW281834Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 28 Sep 78 OW

[Text] On 26 September, China decided to sever negotiations with Vietnam on the issue of the Hoa people in the SRV and recall the Chinese delegation in Hanoi. On this subject, our station observer, Grigoryev, writes:

While the negotiations were still continuing, objective observers unanimously stressed that, with a view to creating favorable conditions in order to resolve the Hoa people issue, the Vietnamese showed good will and tried to prevent an aggravation of Sino-Vietnamese relations. On the other hand, Peking's attitude toward the negotiations was just the opposite. Right from the beginning of the negotiations Peking put forth a number of demands that were unacceptable to Vietnam. Even before the negotiations started, the Peking representative stated that the negotiations would not be successful if the Vietnamese side did not compromise.

As early as the second session in Hanoi, the head of the Vietnamese delegation pointed out that the Chinese side was obviously refusing to negotiate in the spirit of equality and mutual respect and that it was only seeking to apply pressure on Vietnam in an attempt to force Vietnam to accept China's conditions. Subsequent events have proven the correctness of this conclusion. The Chinese authorities seemed to forget about the Hoa people issue--the cause of their propaganda campaign against Vietnam--and moved toward dangerous provocations. Throughout August they sent hundreds of fishing boats to infringe on Vietnam's territorial waters, and Chinese military aircraft showed Peking's military might by intruding into Vietnam's airspace.

In addition, the brazen encroachments by Chinese soldiers and policemen on Vietnamese territory seriously aggravated the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. In September, China engaged in even more dangerous provocations. Chinese national security units and self-defense militiamen infringed on Vietnam's border almost every day, and armed Chinese boats intruded into the SRV's territorial waters.

Meanwhile, at the negotiations in Hanoi, Peking's representative put forward increasingly more absurd demands in an attempt to apply pressure on Vietnam. The Chinese side's [words indistinct] was clearly shown in the disturbance at Friendship Pass, where Chinese soldiers and policemen joined their agents among the Hoa people in causing bloodshed. After that, it put the blame on Vietnam.

The campaign of slander and provocation staged by Peking against the SRV has greatly angered all people with a conscience. In frenziedly practicing big-power chauvinism the Peking authorities seem to be following the most imperialist and reactionary circles, which for many years relentlessly hindered the development of socialism in Vietnam. However, it is firmly believed that the heroic Vietnamese people, even in the face of these new trials, will succeed in defending their country's just cause, honor and independence. They enjoy the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, the other countries in the socialist community and all of progressive mankind.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SRV ASSEMBLY'S APPROVAL OF CEMA ENTRY

LD281525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Valentin Sharov article: "Ties of Fraternity"]

[Text] The other day the Standing Committee of Vietnam's National Assembly unanimously approved Vietnam's entry into CEMA. Broad potentials are thereby opened up for that fraternal country's practical participation in CEMA activity.

As is known, the decision to admit Vietnam into the largest economic organization of socialist states was recently taken at the 32d session of CEMA. The progressive world public rightly assessed this fact as an important event of international significance, clearly testifying to the continuing cohesion of socialist countries under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Vietnam and other socialist community states have traditionally been connected by close ties of fraternal solidarity, which was tested in the years of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for their freedom and independence. Broad international support from fraternal peoples, including the Soviet people, is being given to the Vietnamese working people's efforts aimed at creating a socialist society and defending the sovereign rights of the republic, which is now coming up against flagrant great-power pressure from Chinese and Cambodian military provocations inspired by Peking.

Vietnam's economic ties with the socialist community states are continually strengthening. The CEMA member countries have given Vietnam technical assistance in erecting modern enterprises for machine building, mining, energy and chemicals. Envoys from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba and Poland are working side by side with Vietnamese workers and engineers on the construction sites.

Particularly close economic, scientific and technical relations have been established between the USSR and Vietnam. In 1977, trade turnover between our countries reached its highest level--more than R400 million. The USSR is giving Vietnam assistance in the planning and construction of 94 important projects.

Vietnam's entry into CEMA opens up new horizons for collaboration. There is no doubt that the state's economic cooperation with other members of the council will grow stronger for the good of the Vietnamese people and in the interests of peace and socialism.

SOVIET SUPPORT GIVES LAOS CONFIDENCE IN BUILDING NEW LIFE

LD281319Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 29, Signed to Press 18 Sep 78 p 20 LD

[Yu. Mikheyev article: "Laos: The Building of a New Life"]

[Excerpts] Since Laos' National Congress of People's Representatives abolished the monarchy in December 1975 and proclaimed the country as the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], only a very brief period of time has elapsed. But the profound progressive transformations being brought about in the country have assumed quite definite features: The socioeconomic base of the comprador bourgeoisie has been eliminated through the nationalization of its property, and all public and urban land, timber, mineral and water resources have passed into state ownership. Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the country has embarked on the building of a socialist system, bypassing the capitalist stage of development.

Support From the Fraternal Socialist Countries

"At all stages of the difficult struggle for the freedom and independence of its motherland," Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, stresses, "the Lao revolution has enjoyed the powerful support and valuable assistance of the CPSU, the Soviet state and all the fraternal Soviet people. All past victories of our revolution and all present and future successes in the cause of defending and building the country have undoubtedly been, are and will be closely linked with the support and tremendous effective assistance of the heroic Soviet people, the mighty Soviet state and the great CPSU. All members of the LPRP and all Lao patriots have always seen the radiant future of their own country in the homeland of the great Lenin and of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

The peoples of Vietnam and of other countries of the socialist community too are rendering great assistance to Laos in building the foundations of a socialist society.

The agreements on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation and the trade treaty concluded between the USSR and the LPDR are being successfully implemented.

With the USSR's economic and technical assistance, 15 various types of national economic installations have been built, are under construction or are being planned in Laos. The bridge over the (Nen) River and a hospital have already been commissioned. Another hospital is under construction and equipment is being delivered for the building of a road transport workshop and oil storage facilities. About 600 Lao students are studying in the USSR.

Soviet exports to Laos of various kinds of machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, medical supplies and cultural or consumer goods increased from R10.6 million in 1976 to R22.6 million in 1977.

In February 1978, the Fifth Plenum of the LPRP Central Committee took place and emphasized that the main task facing the republic at the present time is the building of socialism. The plenum called for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, doing away with the remnants of counterrevolutionary elements, promoting the development of internal trade, strengthening party organizations and enhancing their vanguard role, and paying greater attention to the cadre problem. The plenum resolution notes that friendship and all-round cooperation with the socialist countries guarantee the gains of the revolution and are a guarantee for successes in building socialism in Laos.

The building of a new life in the LPDR is provoking malice and opposition on the part of imperialism and international reaction. They are sending bandits and saboteurs into the republic, giving financial and other assistance to local counterrevolutionary elements, virtually directing their activity and seeking to kindle discord among the national groups that inhabit Laos. A fierce campaign of lies and slander has been organized against the LPDR. But the vain writhings of international and local reaction are incapable of leading astray the Lao people who are guided by their People's Revolutionary Party.

The assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and of all progressive forces of the world are giving the Lao people confidence in the victory of their just cause.

JAPANESE MILITARY SPECIALISTS TO VISIT PEKING

LD272348Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1743 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 27 September, TASS--The Japanese Defense Department's Office of Technical Research has decided to send another group of military specialists to Peking at the invitation of the Chinese. It will include several retired generals. The newspaper ASHAI reports that they will spend 2 weeks in China. The composition of the group eloquently indicates the nature of their visit and demonstrates that "peace and friendship," for the sake of which, as Peking and Tokyo have asserted, the treaty between the two countries was concluded, are just words which attempt to cover over dangerous plans.

Going to Peking are: Former Lt Gen (M. Okawara), who until recently led efforts in developing means of communication and electronic technology for ground forces; former Lt Gen (K. Tanaka), who was responsible for new air force technology, and (T. Odzawa), who participated in the creation of guided missiles and other types of missile weaponry.

ASAHI writes that the invitation to Peking indicates the desire of the Chinese to obtain military machinery and technology from Japan.

Attention is being paid here to the fact that the delegation's visit is following the recent trip to Japan of the military delegation from China led by Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which, as has been reported, reached an understanding on the expansion and strengthening of military contacts and exchanges between the two countries.

The consolidation of military ties between Japan and China is occurring against the background of Peking's intensification of hostilities against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and an increase in its attempts to urge Cambodia, which is equipped with Chinese weapons, on to provocative actions against the SRV. All of this is evoking great concern in Asia.

New York, 27 September, TASS--The New York TIMES newspaper regards the forthcoming visit of the retired Japanese generals to Peking as a new step on the path to the expansion of military contacts between both countries, at the basis of which is the recently concluded Sino-Japanese 'Treaty on Peace and Friendship.' Diplomatic circles in Tokyo, the newspaper notes, see this visit as 'provocative.'

JAPAN'S MATSUMAE MEETS WITH SOLOMENTSEV

LD281427Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, has received S. Matsumae, eminent public figure and president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, who has been in Moscow. Questions of mutual interest were discussed in the talks which took place.

WASHINGTON 'RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTINUING TRAGEDY' IN NICARAGUA

LD281225Y Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[From international military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and V. Chursanov: "Nicaragua: The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] Fierce fighting has now been going on throughout Nicaragua for 1 month. Troops of the dictator Somoza (the so-called National Guard) are trying to crush the popular uprising which has developed under the slogans of elminiating the odious regime and implementing democratic transformations. Tanks, aircraft and heavy artillery have been thrown against the rebels headed by the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The blood of thousands of patriots has been shed in the streets of Managua, Matagalpa, Leon, Esteli, Jinotere, Masaya, Chinandega, Granda and other cities and villages. In an attempt to weaken the liberation movement Somoza has resorted to mass arrests. Many of the dictator's political opponents have been killed. But the struggle to overthrow the antipopular regime is not dying down. The rebels are continuing to conduct combat operations.

The scope of these operations, according to foreign newspaper reports, has seriously alarmed Washington. Having been convinced, according to a Washington POST article, that under Somoza "clashes will almost definitely continue" until he is overthrown and may result in victory for the popular forces, the U.S. administration has begun to seek a way out of the present situation which will satisfy its own interests.

Washington, this same newspaper writes, has finally decided "that it is best to make mediatory efforts through the OAS," where the Pentagon, in particular, has broad opportunities for interfering in the internal affairs of American countries. The Pentagon, as is known, controls the activities of the standing military-consultative organ of the OAS--the Inter-American Defense Council, which formulates recommendations on the struggle against so-called "subversive activities" in the region. The Central American Defense Council, whose most active members are reactionary regimes of Nicaragua, Gautemala, El Salvador and Honduras, also operates under the aegis of the U.S. military department. Their troops have repeatedly participated in joint punitive operations against rebels in one or another of these countries, and Somoza has been the most active supporter of such operations. This time D. Landa, Honduran minister of defense and public security, has spoken of the possibility of overt intervention to give Somoza assistance. The sinister pact's policy of stifling freedom and democracy--a policy which Somoza presents to Latin American countries as a kind of model to be followed--has been demonstrated once again.

At the same time reports have appeared in the press of the direct mercenary participation from the United States in military opeations against Nicaraguan patriots. In addition to hundreds of mercenaries from Guatemala, El Salvador and Chile, more than 600 Cuban counterrevolutionaries, have arrived from the United States and are taking part in reprisals. Bodies of U.S. military advisers have been discovered among the dead. The United States, resorting once again to "gunboat diplomacy," has sent an aircraft carrier and a missile cruiser to Nicaraguan shores. Finally, Israel recently delivered another consignment of the latest weapons of U.S. manufacture.

The progressive public of the continent has evaluated this U.S. tactic in Nicaragua as an act of direct aggression against the people who have come out decisively against tyranny. In Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia mass demonstrations have been held supporting the Nicaraguan patriots. The movement of solidarity with the rebels' just demands is spreading on all continents.

Under pressure from world public opinion Washington now verbally advocates the need for very moderate changes in Nicaragua, while in fact continuing to give the dictator assistance, thereby creating a dangerous hotbed of tension in the region. The responsibility for the continuing tragedy of the Nicaraguan people is thus borne by the U.S. administration, which has once again demonstrated the false essence of its widely publicized "concern for human rights."

SOMOZA ACCEPTS U.S. OFFER OF MEDIATION

LD261824Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Managua between Somoza and Jordan, an emissary of the U.S. President, who is making a tour of several Latin American countries to stifle the sharp protests against the misdeeds of the Nicaraguan dictator. The negotiations took place in great secrecy. A laconic communique, published at the end of the meeting, says that the dictator has accepted a proposal for Washington's friendly cooperation in seeking a settlement of the crisis. The sort of friendly cooperation this is is well known. Somoza's army is drilled by American instructors and equipped with modern weapons provided by the Pentagon. Mercenaries from the United States directly participate in suppressing the Nicaraguan people who are in revolt.

SANDINISTA FRONT LEADER BORGES ARRIVES IN CUBA

LD261158Y Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Havana, September 26, TASS--Member of the leadership of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front, one of the founders of the organization Tomas Borges arrived in the Cuban capital. At the International Jose Marti Airport he was welcomed by deputy head of the American Department of the Cuban Communist Party CC Ulises Estrade and representatives of the national liberation front in Cuba.

The visit of T. Borges to Cuba is part of his tour of a number of countries, in the course of which he intends to tell about the present situation in Nicaragua, whose people is waging a selfless struggle against the Somoza dictatorship and call for a further strengthening of solidarity with the Nicaraguan patriots.

T. Borges was recently freed from a prison of the dictatorship as a result of an operation by the front.

RETIRING SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA REPLACED

LD281307Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Sergey Romanovich Striganov USSR ambassador to Argentina.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Semen Petrovic Dyukarev from his duties as USSR ambassador to Argentina in connection with his retirement.

BRAZIL 'OFFICIALLY DENOUNCES' MILITARY AID AGREEMENT

LD222228Y Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, September 22, TASS--The Government of Brazil has officially denounced [as received] the Brazilian-American agreement on military aid. It was concluded in 1952.

The decision is attributed here to attempts of interference by the United States into Brazil's internal affairs.

TASS REPORTS ON PANAMANIAN DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

LD281916Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1456 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Panama, TASS--An official statement on the visit by a Panamanian Government delegation to the Soviet Union and a number of other European socialist countries has been issued.

Panama's foreign policy, stresses the document, is based on the necessity for expanding trade, economic and cultural relations with all the countries of the world. However, until recently not all reserves have been used with respect to relations with socialist countries. The visit by the delegation headed by Pedro B. Martinez, head of the Department of Socialist Countries of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, will make it possible to "stimulate trade, economic, cultural and scientific-technological ties with socialist countries."

During the talks in Moscow and in the capitals of other socialist states, Panama received full support in its aim to turn the Panama Canal into a neutral canal, open for shipping from all countries. The neutrality of the canal, stresses the statement, means, for Panama, a development of international links, an expansion of foreign trade.

It should become the instrument of friendship between peoples, of peace and international security. This thesis of the Panamanian delegation received support in the USSR and in other socialist countries.

The statement notes that good prospects exist for cooperation with socialist countries. Thus, a number of states have expressed willingness to aid Panama in constructing a large fishing port in the Bacamonte region on the Pacific coast and in reconstructing the ports of Christobal and Balboa. Noted was the interest of the socialist countries in setting up joint companies for exploitation of Panamanian copper. Plans are that socialist countries will take part in constructing a hydroelectric power station in the province of Bocas Del Toro and that equipment will be delivered for manufacture of medicines. If these projects are realized, notes the statements, many hundreds of Panamanians will have secure jobs.

According to the statement, the sides have also reached agreement to expand exchange of parliamentary groups, students, journalists, artistic troupes.

BRIEFS

YOUTH FESTIVAL IN KIEV--Representatives of five progressive Mexican youth organizations arrived in Kiev on 19 September. The fourth week of Soviet-Mexican youth friendship has ceremoniously opened in Kiev. Its participants once again confirmed their striving to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries, to struggle for international detente, for peace, democracy and social progress. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU]

SHCHERBITSKIY AT AZERBAIJANI FESTIVAL CEREMONY IN KIEV

AU2811l1Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The Azerbaijani SSR Literature and Art Days were ceremoniously inaugurated yesterday in the Ukraina Culture Palace in Kiev. The audience gave a warm welcome to Ukrainian Communist Party and Government leaders Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Botvin, Vatchenko, Petr Leontiyevich Pogrebnyak, Sokolov, Sologub, Fedorchuk, Malanchuk and Yakov Petrovich Pogrebnyak. Those attending the solemn soiree welcomed with spontaneous applause members of the Azerbaijani SSR delegation headed by Bagirov, Azerbaijani CP Central Committee secretary; and prominent men of letters and artists from the fraternal republic.

An opening speech at the solemn soiree was delivered by Orlik, chairman of the organizational committee and Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman. The soiree was addressed by Malanchuk, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. To the applause of the audience, he presented a colorful vase with a portriat of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state, as a gift to the fraternal Azerbaijani people.

The guests were welcomed by Shcherbina, turners' brigade leader at the Lenin arsenal plant in Kiev and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Gnatyuk, people's artist of the Soviet Union and holder of a USSR state prize; and others. (Takhnov), first secretary of the Azerbaijani writers Union Board and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, spoke about the traditional relations between Ukrainian and Azerbaijani masters in belles lettres and art, about the wholesome process of mutual enrichment with spiritual values.

The floor was taken by the leader of the fraternal republic's delegation, Azerbaijani CP Central Committee Secretary Bagirov. We have arrived from the Caspian shores on the banks of the ancient Dnepr, he said, filled with joyful inspiration, under the fresh impression of a great and festive event--the visit paid to the Azerbaijani capital city by that faithful continuer of great Lenin's cause, that prominent statesman and political figure of the present day, consistent fighter for peace, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade Brezhnev, who presented the city of Baku with the fatherland's highest award, the Order of Lenin.

A great concert by Azerbaijani masters in art followed the solemn part of the soiree.

MEMOIRS OF BOURGEOIS LITHUANIAN FORMER PREMIER PUBLISHED

LD282000Y Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vilnyus, September 28, TASS--It is only due to unification with the Soviet Union that the Lithuanian people obtained genuine independence and received a wide opportunity to develop its economy and culture. This is the conclusion made at the end of his life by Augustinas Voldemaras (1883-1942), former premier of bourgeois Lithuania. His memoirs have been published by the magazine SVITURIS, issued in Vilnyus, the capital of Lithuania, a Soviet Baltic Republic.

Voldemaras was a political and state figure, a participant of the Versailles peace conference. He was one of the organisers of the right-wing coup in Lithuania in 1926. The author describes the life of the ruling top, their intrigues, speculation and careerism.

Germany was considered by them a guarantor of their interests. That is why, despite the treaty of non-aggression and cooperation concluded between the Soviet Union and Lithuania, the bourgeoisie was covertly scheming against the USSR.

At the same time, Voldemaras admits, the aboslute majority of the Lithuanian people stood for a close union with the USSR. In that country, he wrote, the question of cooperation of big and small peoples was justly solved.

The attack by Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union and the atrocities of the occupationists in Lithuania finally explained everything to the former bourgeois leader. Voldemaras continued to write his reminiscences during the war, living in the Soviet Union. Lithuanian historians have recently found his manuscript in archives.

GRISHIN SPEECH TO MOSCOW WORKERS ON COMMUNIST SUCCESSES

LD281229 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 September 1978 carries on pages 1-3 a 7,500-word unattributed report, entitled "Live and Work in the Communist Way," on a 25 September meeting of "representatives of Moscow enterprise and organization collectives and communist labor shock workers." The report contains a 5,500-word account of a speech by V.V. Girshin.

In his speech Grishin describes the advances of the communist movement and the enhancement of the Soviet Union's prestige abroad during the current 5-year plan. He attributes the successes in communist building to the "selfless labor" of the different sectors of the Soviet people. He goes on to describe the progress of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor and then details, in the light of this, the successes of individual collectives and individual workers. Grishin stresses the relevance and importance of Brezhnev's works in terms of educating working people and concludes by cataloguing the tasks facing the capital's working people in the remaining years of the 5-year-plan.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD PROPAGANDA AKTIV MEETING

LD282052Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A gathering of the city and oblast propaganda aktiv was held today in Leningrad. The gathering was opened by Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Polibturo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. The gathering discussed means of further improving the political and economic education of the working people in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Participants in the gathering stressed in their addresses that classes, propagandists and all Leningrad people have perceived Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "Urgent questions of the CPSU's ideological work" as an authentic textook for the ideological tempering of the broad masses of the working people. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, took part in the work of the gathering.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES BREZHNEV SPEECH, ADVICE

LD281650Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The task of the party organization and all Azerbaijan working people in implementing the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his stay in Baku were discussed today at a conference of the republic's party-economic aktiv.

Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CD Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonial meeting, and his directions and remarks, advice and recommendations made during conversations and meetings, are, as it was stressed at the conference, a combat program of action for communists and all working people today and in the future. They must be the basis of the organizational and ideological-teaching work of each party organization and each labor collective. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau approved practical measures to implement the tasks laid down by Comrade Brezhnev. Particular attention has been paid in these measures to means of eliminating the shortcomings noted in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches, to the steady raising of industrial potential, agriculture, science and culture, and the improvement of the activities of party and state organs in Azerbaijan. These questions will also be discussed at a routine plenum of the republic CP Central Committee.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES ANDIZHNASKIY OBKOM ON YOUTH EDUCATION

LD281537Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Party Concern for Young People's Education"]

[Excerpts] A large detachment of young men and women works in the national economy of Andizhanskaya Oblast. Their contribution to the successful solution of the economic and cultural building tasks outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress depends to a large extent on the further improvement on young people's communist education and the strengthening of the Komsomol's party leadership. An Andizhanskiy Obkom plenum held yesterday, where Obkom First Secretary I.B. Usmankhodzhayev delivered the report, discussed what has been done in this direction and what the oblast's party organizations still have to do.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS LENIN, OCTOBER REVOLUTION AWARDS

LD282315Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented a group of recipients with USSR orders. Lenin Orders were presented to: Lomonosov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions; Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; and Sosnov, minister of transport construction. An October Revolution Order was conferred on Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. Orders of the Red Banner of Labor were also presented.

KIRGIZ KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD281533Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] KIRTAG--A Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee plenum has been held.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum released A.A. Rysmendiyev from the post of Bureau member and first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee in connection with his departure for training.

The plenum elected T.S. Aytbayev first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum elected Yu. Zh. Toychubekov Bureau member and secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum listened to a report by V.I. Artemov, second secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee, on the progress of reports and elections in primary Komsomol organizations.

K. Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirzig CP Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work.

ESTONIA'S PYARNUSKIY RAYKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD281211Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Pyarnu, 21 September, ETA--A plenum of the Pyarnuskiy Raykom took place today. The plenum released Ya. Ganzen from his duties as first secretary and member of the raykom bureau. V. Udam, previously working as first secretary of Vilyandiskiy Raykom, was elected first secretary and member of the Raykom bureau.

The plenum also adopted a resolution on the convocation of a routine rayon party conference.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were A. Ryuytel, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; and L. Shishov, chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

TURKMEN SSR EDUCATION MINISTRIES RESHUFFLED, RENAMED

LD271503 [Editorial Report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 September 1978 frontpages two Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 15 September 1978. The first decree forms "the Turkmen SSR Union Republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education," while the second "renames the Turkmen SSR Union Republic Ministry of People's Education the Turkmen SSR Union Republic Ministry of Education."

BRIEFS

AMURSKIY OBKOM PERSONNEL CHANGES--A plenum of the Amurskiy Obkom today discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization resulting from the CPSU Central Committee resolution on holding regular party accountability and election meetings and rayon, city, oblast and kray party conferences. Obkom First Secretary Stepan Stepanovich Avramenko delivered a report. The plenum also discussed an organizational matter. Georgiy Alekseyevich Rudov was released from his duties as member of the bureau and obkom secretary in connection with his departure for studies. Nikolay Nikolayevich Frolov was elected as obkom secretary and member of the obkom bureau. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW]

PROBLEMS IN TYUMEN, TURKMEN OIL INDUSTRY NOTED

LD290833 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow, PRAVDA in Russian 18 September 1978 publishes on page 2, under the headline "Deep Refining," a 1,600-word report from Omsk by PRAVDA correspondent V. Kiryasov describing developments in the work of the Omsknefteorgsintez Petroleum-Refining Association, "the main refiner" of oil from the Tyumen deposits. Kiryasov describes the shift at the enterprise to extracting "an increasing number of valuable products" from each ton of oil and notes some of the "many difficulties and problems" that arise in this "great and complex work." He writes:

"It is well known that modernizing and reequipping enterprises is the cheapest method of raising efficiency and quality. However, the planning and supply organs are still allocating few resources to Omsk's oil refiners for these purposes. And the USSR Gossnab West Siberian Administration often fails to make capital deliveries, for instance, deliveries of the essential ventilation and heating equipment.

"The association's workers are finding considerable reserves for improving technological processes. For example, separate refining of different sorts of oil, which were previously mixed is not used. As a result, the extraction of light products has increased by 0.5-0.6 percent and the production of oils has increased.

"But at the same time it must be stressed that considerable difficulties are being encountered. One is that the results of the refining enterprises' activity are still assessed in terms of gross output, the quantity of output produced. It is on precisely this that the formation of the bonus fund primarily depends. When oil is refined more deeply and its valuable components are extracted, the volume, of course, decreases. Thus the incentives fund is also smaller. Matters must be organized so that enterprises strive to obtain as many products as possible from each ton of crude oil. The Soyuznefteorgsintex VPO [expansion unknown; subordinate to Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry] and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry are now taking measures to rectify the abnormal situation. The basic range in the plans increases with every passing year. For instance, in Omsknefteorgsintez it has increased from 7 types to output to 41. This makes more demands upon but it helps to solve the statewide task. At the beginning of this year the ministry's enterprises switched to a new procedure for assessing work that takes into account the fulfillment of contracts. However, there is an economic incentive to further expand the range of output is also needed.

"The problem of transporting the finished output arises still more sharply against the background of all that has been done. As is well known, transport facilities must develop at increasing preferential rates. Otherwise it is impossible to make full use of capacities. This situation has arisen in the Omsk association. The giant enterprise perpetually 'chokes' as a result of the excess of output that has not been shipped out, stops the inflow of oil or blends finished light products into fuel oil. Pipelines must be constructed more rapidly. No other view is possible."

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 September 1978 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word article by N. Nazarov, chief of a department of the Turkmen Geological Prospecting Scientific Research Institute and candidate of geological-mineralogical sciences, entitled "Main Direction of Search." The article deals with the development of the oil and gas industry in southwest Turkmenia, emphasizing the need to increase the effectiveness of geological prospecting work.

The article devotes particular attention to the importance of deep drilling into the earth's crust, pointing out that 4 out of the 20 prospective deep-drilling areas in the USSR are in the Turkmen SSR. These are the west Turkmen depression, the Pre-Kopetdag downwarp, the Amudarya syneclise and the southeast section of the south Mangyshlak-Essekeadudan downwarp. However, the author goes on to point out that insufficient attention is being paid in the republic to studying problems of the oil- and gas-bearing properties of deep strata. He complains that none of the production associations nor the Turkmen Council of Ministers Geological Administration possesses enough of the equipment and technical means necessary to disclose and study deep-seated strata. The author concludes by saying that the Turkmen Academy of Sciences should become a coordinating scientific center for work in this field and that a scientific institute should be set up in the republic to tackle the problem of deep-seated oil and gas deposits.

LONG-TERM PROGRAMS FOR NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT URGED

LD281549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences I. Davidenko: "How To Develop the North"]

[Text] Moscow--The problem of developing the north is very complex. It cannot be handled with meager efforts, sporadically or without long-term targeted programs. But practice is overtaking bold forecasts while economists are elaborating a theoretically substantiated scientific and methodological program. Both the successes and the failures in this difficult task can be seen clearly through the example of Murmanskaya Oblast.

The very first excursion of Soviet surveyors to northern regions concluded with the creation of programs for the long-term study and rational exploitation of natural resources. This tradition is unchanged. In a short time the north has become a zone of highly concetrated production.

The reason for such rapid growth is undoubtedly the amazing mineral wealth of the Kola Peninsula. Geologists are continuing to prospect for new minerals and are beginning to reappraise those already discovered. Specialists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Kola Affiliate and a number of central scientific research institutes have devised schemes for processing ores that are difficult to enrich or of a low grade. They have proposed ways of utilizing raw materials comprehensively, which is the basis of production without waste. Today we are certain that the apatite deposits in the Khibiny Mountains are not just sources of phosphorus.

The experience of workers in Murmanskaya Oblast is well known throughout the country. This includes the geological school named after A. Ye. Fersman, the achievements of the farthest north scientific complex--the Kola Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the high rate of work by the construction workers of the Apatitstroy Trust and the everyday life of miners and enrichment workers at the Apatit Association. The development of new apatite-bearing natural resources on the Kola Peninsula is in prospect, and that implies new responsibilities. The apatite problem of the Kovdor deposit is being resolved with difficulty and the Khibiny workers are assisting in its development. Murmanskaya Oblast geologists at one time participated in prospecting the Sannyrskiy massif in the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone, and when the time comes to process the carbonatite deposits of Siberia the experience of Kovdor will prove very useful.

Now is the time to set out in long-term plans the rational sequence of work operations in Siberia and to insure that the prospecting and estimation of resources is not postponed for many years and that sites are not rejected without having been studied or returned to five or six times. It must be the task of geologists to carry out technological assays on raw material and to search for untraditional uses for all mineral constituents. It is important not to repeat past mistakes, when cities and production complexes were constructed on top of ore deposits. This happened with Kovdoe, Olenegorsk and partly with Kirovsk as a result of false economy relating to transport facilities.

For instance, Khibiny people are concerned at plans to construct a city in the region of the Koashvinskiy apatite deposit. Years later it could transpire that this was a hasty choice, for it is urgently necessary to remove the dusty and smoky production facilities of the Pervaya apatite-nephelinite factory from the residential zone of Kirovsk.

Specialists will say that this problem worries not only northerners and will cite the examples of Krivoy Rog, the Donbass and Karaganda. But the numerous negative examples must immediately caution us against embarking on new regions when plans are still only being discussed and deliberated. On the other hand, the construction of the city of Apatita is an example of a rational approach.

The future of Murmanskaya Oblast is linked with the exploitation of mineral deposits. That is also typical of the entire north. But what makes deposits most valuable also makes them difficult to exploit. It is difficult to coordinate the work of mining and enriching combines of three or four ministries on a single site. Peculiar small settlements [khutora] appear on a single ore field. The creation of social coordination councils is not the best solution in this situation. Interdepartmental cooperation contracts are concluded by force of circumstance. As is known, the efforts of party and soviet organs are also essential.

The country's deposits are not inexhaustible. It is possible to cut down forests and to restore them in time. It is possible to pollute rivers and to make them clean again, but it is only possible to extract minerals. There is no way to restore them. State interests must be placed above departmental interests and a system of a single master for an exploited site must be instituted.

Geologists provide their product--mineral resources--in all its complexity, and everything is taken into consideration, right down to acquiring loose chippings from quarried rock. It is necessary for mining and enrichment workers to give the national economy a full range of concentrates. Thus, Kovdor could become a supplier of not only apatite, iron, phlogopite and vermiculite but also of fireproof material, calcite, construction materials, industrial and facing stone, valuable chrysolite and a number of other constituents.

Copper nickel production, apart from traditional products, could also produce magnetite alloyed with nickel, cobalt, chrome, vanadium and manganese as well as pyrrhotite concentrate, asbestos, talc, quarry, facing and industrial stone. It is known that up to 1 million tons of iron per year lie buried in the slags from the Severonikel Association, for they are rich in iron ore.

The use of sulfur is completely inadequate. It enters the atmosphere and pollutes it. But sulphuric acid is a scarce product. Moreover, Academician A.Ye. Fersman dreamed of producing superphosphate on the Kola Peninsula, since there is apatite there and an abundance of raw material for producing sulfuric acid. [paragraph continues]

One ton of it is enough to make 3 tons of superphosphate, and 1 ton of fertilizer raises the yield of grain crops by 3 quintals per hectare. This is how the chain of complexity is connected.

We regard the Kola Peninsula as a reliable rear zone in developing the entire north. This was demonstrated by journeys over ice to Yamal and Taymyr. Consequently, even today Murmanskaya Oblast is helping to harness the natural resources of eastern regions. This means that it is necessary to develop ore production even more actively there, to bring new projects and kinds of raw materials into industrial use and to create a processing industry.

The power available in the oblast is seen as an advantage. Many more AESES could be constructed there. There is a great concentration of scientific cadres on the peninsula: Six institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences Kola affiliated, a branch of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, the N.M. Knipovich Polar Scientific Research Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography, two geological expeditions and detachments and groups of central scientific research institutes, are operating there.

In the thirties foresighted surveyors of the north objected to the method of floating cargoes downstream along rivers with particularly clean water. However, the practice of mementary gain prevailed and many rivers in the territory are now in danger. Millions of cubic meters of ruined timber lie on the beds of lakes and rivers, plus other waste from production facilities and cities. PRAVDA has already written about Lake Imandra. But the waters of the Kola Gulf and Kandalaksha Bay are also being polluted. The lichen pastures on which reindeer feed are being reduced and are incapable of sustaining the existing number of reindeer. The disorganized movement of tracked transport is inflicting great damage on the tundra. The solution is to create a network of roads.

I would also like to mention fresh-water pearls, the profitable industry that died out long ago. The pearl industry, just like the canary down a mine filled with dangerous gas, by its death warned people that something is wrong in nature. It bodes well that colonies of edible mollusks have reappeared in the revitalized rivers of the north and that Russian pearls are again becoming an export item.

The substantial natural changes in the north are food for thought about the creation of nature sanctuaries and reserves. There are great territories of nature reserves in Canada, covering almost 20 percent of the country. Here in Lithuania, for example, apart from a state sanctuary, another 90 nature reserves have been established. But in Murmanskaya Oblast, twice as large Lithuania, there is only the Lapland reserve. The time has come to consider taking determined action to preserve for our descendants the Amazonites of the Zapadnyye Keyvy heights and the rare minerals of Lake Lovozero, the Khibiny Mountains and Kovdor. State control requires that private collections of especially valuable minerals be gathered in. The plunder of stone is a loss to science.

Impressions of the north as a raw material appendage of southern regions are also wrong. The rich regions are more likely to become models of a profitable combination of extracting and processing production facilities and of full-blooded territorial complexes. Even today the profits are great, but it is time to speak of more than just the profitability of the north. It is important to strive for the maximum reduction of losses in the utilization of natural resources, which are not inexhaustible. The experience of Murmanskaya Oblast shows that intensive socialist economy has enormous potential for increasing the productive force labor. The task is to work toward scientifically based long-term plans and the elaboration of targeted programs.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS HAY CROP APPROACHES 71 MILLION TONS

LD282235Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] According to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, on 25 September sown and natural grasses had been cut on kolkhozes and sovkhozes from over 77 million hectares. Some 82 percent of the hay envisaged by the plan has been procured. The tasks for the procurement of haylage had been overfulfilled by most republics. In the country as a whole almost 71 million tons had been obtained.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY GROUP HITS TRANSPORT, SEED PROBLEMS

LD282226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The gathering of grain is nearing an end in the country. Farmers have cut grain on more than 115 million hectares. Almost all the cut grain has been threshed. As the USSR Agriculture Ministry's operations group has noted, the plan for the total volume of grain purchases has been fulfilled by the Azerbaijan, Uzbek, Armenian and Tadzik union republics and also by 41 oblasts, krays and ASSR's. In the RSFSR three times more strong wheat has been sold to the state than was envisioned in the plan. In Kazakhstan almost one and half times more than the plan has been sold. This testifies to the high quality of the grain.

However, in many farms of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia, the Ukraine and the Soviet Baltic republics, much rye has accumulated on the threshing floor. Numerous sovkhozes and kolhozes of the RSFSR and the Ukraine are slow to deliver buckwheat and millet. The progress of procuring the seeds of oats, barley, grain, leguminous crops, flax and sugar beet has caused particular concern. The operations group decided to exercise special control over this issue.

Before the advent of cold weather, a huge amount of work to gather in sugar beet must be carried out. Unfortunately in many rayons of the RSFSR the rate of lifting and transporting the roots is slow due to unsatisfactory use of motor vehicle transport. Many motor vehicles from Kazakhstan should be transferred here, but thus far 2,500 motor vehicles have been standing at railway stations waiting to be loaded. The operations group adopted measures to speed up gathering of flax, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other agricultural crops. Measures to prepare the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan have also been reviewed. In many southern oblasts, krays and republics the area at winter crops is being expanded; the plowing of winter fallow for spring sowing is being speeded up.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON POTATO, VEGETABLE HARVEST

LD281740Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0546 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Talk by (Anatoliy Grigoryevich Serdyukov), chief of the Main Administration of Potatoes at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Summary] Potato-lifting is now in progress practically everywhere. Complex weather conditions over most of the country are adversely affecting the growth of the harvest. However, the harvest of potatoes and vegetables is not bad, and the plan for sales to the state will be fulfilled.

A good potato harvest has been grown in Belorussia, Chernigovskaya, Chernovetskaya, Moskovskaya and a number of other oblasts. By 25 September potatoes had been lifted on 1.86 million hectares and vegetables harvested on 600,000 hectares. Potato and vegetable harvesting is proceeding at a faster rate than last year on farms in Kazakhstan, Latvia, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast. The harvesting rate is slower than last year's, however, in the Ukraine, Georgia, Moldavia, and new oblasts in the Central Non-Chernozem Zone, Volga valley, Urals and Central regions of the RSFSR. On 25 September only half the plan for the procurement of potatoes and vegetables had been fulfilled, so much work remains to be done. The annual plan for deliveries of tomatoes and garlic to the state has been fulfilled. Deliveries of cabbage, onions, root and melon crops are continuing. Farms in Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Astrakhanskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Dagestanskaya ASSR are coping with this better than other areas.

"However, farms in certain oblasts and krays are not making satisfactory deliveries of produce to consumers and the all-union stockpiles. Deliveries of vegetables to the population of Leningrad by sovkhozes in Volgogradskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray are proceeding slowly.

"Considerable difficulties in fulfilling the plan for vegetable deliveries are connected with the unsatisfactory work by motor vehicle transport. Numerous complaints are presently being made by agricultural agencies in Tulskaya, Ryazanskay, Penzenskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts and Stavropolskiy Kray that not enough trucks are allocated for the transport of vegetables from the fields. The sovkhozes in Rostovskaya Oblast, for example, receive about 600 trucks daily instead of the planned 1,500. Farms in Ryazanskaya Oblast are allocated 200 trucks daily instead of 400, and sovkhozes in Tulskaya Oblast are allocated practically no trucks at all for transporting vegetables.

"At the same time, just as in previous years, procurement and trading organizations are delaying the reception of harvested potatoes and vegetable produce from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. According to reports from Bryanskaya, Kurskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Tulskaya, Tyumenskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts and Tatarskaya ASSR, a large quantity of carrots, beet root, radishes, turnips, cabbage and other vegetables are not being marketed. The present weather conditions and the rate of harvesting require that additional measures be taken urgently."

"To insure the planting of potatoes on the planned areas in 1979, according to figures of the agricultural ministries of the union republics, on 25 September 46 percent of the planned quantity of seed potatoes had been laid in throughout the country as a whole. This is somewhat less than was laid in last year and is naturally alarming. In this connection the necessary measures must be taken in the next few days to fulfill the plan for laying in seed potatoes as the basis for next year's harvest."

BAYBAKOV VIEWS MOLDAVIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL, INTERFARM WORK

LD280911Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 19 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ATEM--N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, was in Moldavia 16-17 September. He familiarized himself with the organization and activity of agroindustrial and interfarm complexes and associations in the republic.

Comrade Baybakov visited Slobodzeyskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Yedinetskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Drokiyevskiy and Ryshkanskiy rayons. Explanations of the integration of agriculture with industry and of science with production were given by V.A. Protsenko, S.F. Vakulik, A.T. Bondar, V.Ya. Mazur, V.M. Kssu and I.K. Urzika, raykom's first secretaries.

Comrade Baybakov highly evaluated work being carried out in the republic to implement interfarm cooperation in the kolkhoz and cooperative sector and agroindustrial integration in the state form of ownership.

In the village of Korbul, Dondyushanskiy Rayon, N.K. Baybakov familiarized himself with the peasants' life and with medical, trade, municipal and other forms of service to the population. He visited the homes of rural workers and inquired about their wages and living arrangements. The kolkhoz members received Comrade Baybakov with great cordiality and told him of their work and the happy life of the Moldavian people in the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR.

At the V.I. Lenin Order of the Labor Red Banner Agronomical Sovkhoz and Technical School in Tsaul, Comrade Baybakov familiarized himself with the organization of the training and educational process and its links with production. He praised highly the activity of this training and production complex in training qualified cadres at the middle level for agriculture.

N.K. Baybakov was accompanied on his tour of the republic by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; and I.G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

With Comrade Baybakov in the republic were N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; M.A. Kalinin, administrator of affairs of the USSR Gosplan; S.G. Meleshin, chief of the USSR Gosplan Protocol Department; Ye. A. Ivanov, deputy chief of the Consolidated Department for Capital Investments; and Yu. S. Klimov, subdepartment chief of the USSR Gosplan department for the development of the USSR's economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

URALSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK-RAISING TASKS

ID290931Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Excerpt] Uralsk, UZTAG--A Kazakh obkom plenum has discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organizations in further improving the intensive fattening of livestock and raising meat production in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. M.B. Iksanov, first secretary of the obkom, delivered a report.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST PLOWING, SILAGE--The Amurskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration reports that on 26 September the oblast tilled 16,944 hectares of fall plowland, or 2,900 hectares more than on 25 September. Yet this increase cannot be regarded as satisfactory, because there is every opportunity for considerably increasing the rate of plowing by improving labor organization of machine operators and the use of tractors. The oblast has already harvested 107,588 hectares of corn, or 81 percent of the plan, and stored 1,941,600 tons of silage or 86 percent of the plan. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW]

COSMONAUT MARKS BIRTHDAY; CREW CONTINUES WORK

LD281708Y Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--An onion sprouted on board the Soviet Salyut-6 orbital station as though greeting Flight Engineer Aleksandr Ivanchenkov on the day of his 38th birthday.

On this day the cosmonaut received warm congratulations from Mission Control Centre, from colleagues, relatives and friends.

Aleksandr Ivanchenkov was born on September 26, 1940 in the town of Ivanteyevka near Moscow. 14 years ago he graduated from the Moscow Aviation Institute and then worked at a design bureau where he earned the reputation of an engineer with broad general knowledge and imagination. He displays the same qualities in space. Dr Aleksey Yeliseyev, a veteran of three space flights who is now in charge of this mission, said about Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and his commander Colonel Vladimir Kovalenok: "The vigor, high spirits and efficiency of the crew rejoice us."

The work of the crew in space began on June 15 at 23 hours 17 minutes Moscow time when the Soyuz-29 spaceship was launched. These tireless cosmonauts are working in orbit for already 105 days. If we add to this the 96 days of work on board Salyut-6 by the first expedition and the time spent by the station in the unmanned mode of operation, we will get a year of continuous work, something without precedent in world cosmonautics.

During this time the cosmonauts performed a multitude of interesting studies and observations and received on board two international expeditions which included the Polish citizen Miroslaw Hermaszewski and the GDR citizen Sigmund Jaehn.

Today, on Aleksandr Ivanchenkov's birthday, the crew carried on as usual. As reported at Mission Control Centre, the cosmonauts today concluded a series of experiments with the use of the onboard telescope and conducted biological observations.

NEW SPACE STATION WITH 7-8 DOCKING UNITS ENVISIONED

LD261352Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0533 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

["The Future of Orbital Stations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 September, TASS--It is expedient to provide an orbital scientific Salyut laboratory with a minimum of seven or eight docking units, Pilot-Cosmonaut Dr Konstantin Feoktistov thinks.

He stressed this in an interview for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, which he gave in connection with the first anniversary of the work in space of the Salyut-6 station, which falls on 29 September.

Salyut-6 has two docking units. After a cargo vessel has arrived at the station and equipment has been transferred, the vessel must undock to provide room for the next one. This is irrational, Feoktistov writes, because when the cargo ship leaves, we lose one complet)"room" of the cosmic house with a volume of about 6 cubic meters, where equipment and scientific instruments could be placed.

But to add even one more component to the Salyut design is not so simple. Virtually the whole surface of the station is taken up with solar batteries, windows, television cameras and various sensors. At the active phase of the launch the station is covered by a nose fairing, and the shape and size of this also restricts the designers.

The cosmonaut stresses, however, that he can see space stations of the future with several "mooring stations." Units for carrying out specialized research--technological, astronomical and geophysical--could dock with it. Konstantin Feoktistov says he believes that the near future lies with such stations.

ENGINEER DISCUSSES SOVIET 'RECORDS' IN SPACE

LD270915 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 September 1978 publishes on page 4 a 1,000-word reply by Engineer M. Borisov to a reader's letter under the heading "Space Records for Automated Machines." The reader's letter asks: 'Are record achievements during the flights of automated interplanetary stations officially recorded? In reply Borisov cites the International Aeronautical Federation's list of achievements for which records can be set. He goes on to mention Luna-9, the first station to make a soft landing on the moon, Lunokhod-1, which set a record "active existence" on the surface of the moon, Venera-17, the first craft to land on the side of Venus facing away from the sun, and Venera-8, which established a record of 50 minutes, 11 seconds for a station's "active existence" on the surface of the planet.

He goes on: "The Moon, Venus and Mars are celestial bodies of our galaxy whose surface was first reached by Soviet automated stations. And therefore all these stations become record-holders." He notes that the International Aeronautics Federation has confirmed these records and concludes that "there is still scope for new space records."

BRIEFS

TESTS OF THE AIRBUS IL-86--Moscow, September 28, TASS--Shop tests of the Soviet airbus Il-86 have been completed three months in advance of schedule. The test flight on the Moscow--Mineralnyye Vody (Northern Caucasus) route was a success. The use of 350 seater airbuses will help considerably out the number of Aeroflot flights on the air routes, where traffic is particularly busy. The double-deck airliner is capable of developing a speed of up to 950 km an hour. Its nonstop flying range is 4,600 km. The systems of automatic control and navigation with which Il-86 is fitted out will enable it to fly in any weather conditions and in any time of the day. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD]

USTINOV ORDER ON ROUTINE WINTER ARMED FORCES DRAFT

LD281515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Defense Minister's Order No 231"; "On the discharge from the USSR Armed Forces in November-December 1978 of servicemen who have served the prescribed periods of service and on the next draft of citizens for active military service"]

[Text] Moscow, 26 September 1978--In accordance with the USSR law "On Compulsory Military Service" I order:

1. The discharge from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, and border and internal troops into the reserves in November-December 1978 of servicemen whose periods of active military service end before 1 January 1979.

2. In connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserves in accordance with point 1 of this order, the drafting for active military service in Soviet Army, Navy, and border and internal troops of citizens who will be 18 by draft day and who have no right to defer the draft, as well as citizens of older draft ages whose draft deferments have expired.

3. The announcement of this order in all companies, batteries, squadrons and ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

REAR SERVICES PERSONNEL DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

LD281331Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Col O. Glazyrin report: "Scientific-Practical Conference"]

[Text] The way in which commanders, political organs and party organizations are implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on a comprehensive approach to the ideological, political, military and moral education of the personnel of units and subunits has been discussed at a scientific-practical conference of leading personnel of the USSR Defense Ministry's Rear Services.

The report was delivered by Lt Gen K. Fedorov. The keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate--Comrades F. Komarov, A. Klemin, V. Zaytsev, V. Nikitin and V. Cherednichenko--analyzed the state of work on the ideological, political, military and moral education of personnel.

The results of the conference's work were summed up by Army Gen S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.